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# THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 12, 1847.

#### SAMUEL HOPKINS, THE ANTI-SLAVERY THEOLOGIAN.

Three-quarters of a century ago, the name of Samuel Hopkins was as familiar as a household word throughout New England. It was a spell wherewith to raise at once a storm of theological controversy. The venerable minister who bore it had his thousands of ardent young disciples, as well as defenders and followers of a mature age and acknowledged talent; a hundred pulpits propagated the dogmas which he had engrafted on the stock of Calvinism. Nor did he lack numerous and powerful antagonists. The sledge ecclesias-tic, with more or less effect, was unceasingly plied upon the strong-linked chain of argument which he slowly and powerfully elaborated in the seclusion of his parish. The press groaned under large volumes of theologic and metaphysical and psychological disquisition, the very thought of which is now "a weariness to the flesh;" in rapid succession, pamphlet encountered pamphlet, horned, beaked, and sharp of talon, grappling with each other in mid air, like Milton's angels. That loud controversy, the sound whereof went over Christendom, awakening responses from beyond the Atlantic, has now died away; its watchwords no longer stir the blood of belligerent sermonizers; its very terms and definitions have well nigh become obsolete and unintelligible. The hands which wrote and the tongues which spoke in that day are now all cold and silent; even Emmons the brave old intellectual athlete of Franklin, now sleeps with his fathers-the last of the giants. Their fame is still in all the churches; effeminate clerical dandyism still affects to do homage to their memories; the earnest young theologian, exploring with awe the mountainous debris of their controversial lore, ponders over the colossal thoughts entombed therein, as he would over the gigantic fossils of an early creation, and endeavors in vain to recal to the skeleton abstractions before him the warm and vigorous life wherewith they were once clothed; but Hopkin-

sianism, as a distinct and living school of philoso-

phy, theology, and metaphysics, no longer exists. It

has no living oracles left; and its memory sur-

vives only in the Sybilline leaves of the elder and

younger Edwards, Hopkins, Bellamy, and Em-

It is no part of our present purpose to discuss the merits of the system in question. Indeed, looking at the great controversy which divided New England Calvinism in the eighteenth century, from a point of view which secures an impartiality and freedom from prejudice, we find it rather than things-on the manner of reaching conclusions quite as much as upon the conclusions themselves. Its origin may be traced to the great religious awakening of the middle of the past century, when the dogmas of the Calvinistic faith were subjected to the inquiry of acute and earnest minds, roused up from the incurious ease and passive indifference of nominal orthodoxy. Without intending it, it broke down some of the barriers which separated Arminianism and Calvinism; its product, Hopkinsianism, while it pushed the doctrine of the Genevan reform on the subject of the Divine decrees and agency to that extreme point where it well nigh loses itself in Pantheism, held at the same time that guilt could not be hereditary; that man, being responsible for his sinful acts, and not for his sinful nature, can only be justified by a personal holiness, consisting not so much in legal obedience as in that disinterested benevolence which prefers the glory of God and the welfare of universal being above the happiness of self. It had the merit, whatever it may be, of reducing the doctrines of the Reformation to an ingenious and scholastic form of theology-of bringing them boldly to the test of reason and philosophy. Its leading advocates were not mere heartless reasoners and closet speculators They taught that sin was selfishness, and holiness self-denying benevolence, and they endeavored to practice accordingly. Their lives recommended their doctrines. They were bold and faithful in the discharge of what they regarded as duty. In the midst of slaveholders, and in an age of comparative darkness on the subject of human rights, Hopkins and the younger Edwards lifted up their voices for the slave. And twelve years ago, when Abolitionism was everywhere spoken against, and the whole land was convulsed with mobs to suppress it, the venerable Emmons, burdened with the weight of ninety years, made a journey to New York, to attend a meeting of the Anti-Sla very Society. Let those who condemn the creed of these men see to it that they do not fall behind them in practical righteousness and faithfulness to the convictions of duty.

Samuel Hopkins, who gave his name to the religious system in question, was born in Water-bury, Connecticut, in 1721. In his fifteenth year he was placed under the care a neighboring clergyman, preparatory for college, which he entered about a year after. In 1740, the celebrated White field visited New Haven, and awakened there, as elsewhere, serious inquiry on religious subjects. He was followed the succeeding spring by Gilbert Tennent, (the New Jersey revivalist,) a stirring and powerful preacher. A great change took place in the college. All the phenomena which President Edwards has described in his account of the Northampton awakening were reproduced among the students. The excellent David Brainard, then a member of the college, visited Hopkins in his apartment, and, by a few plain and earnest words, convinced him that he was a stranger to vital Christianity. In his autobiographical sketch, he describes in simple and affecting lan-guage the dark and desolate state of his mind at this period, and the particular exercise which finally afforded him some degree of relief, and which he afterwards appears to have regarded as his conversion from spiritual death to life. When he first heard Tennent, regarding him as the greatest as well as the best of men, he made up his mind to study theology with him; but just before the comncement at which he was to take his degree the elder Edwards preached at New Haven Struck by the power of the great theologian, he at once resolved to make him his spiritual father. In he winter following, he left his father's house horseback, on a journey of eighty miles, to North-ampton. Arriving at the house of President Ed-wards, he was disappointed by hearing that he was absent on a preaching tour. But he was kindly received by the gifted and accomplished lady of the mansion, and encouraged to remain during the winter. Still doubtful in respect to his own substitut state. is own spiritual state, he was he says, "very gloomy, and retired most of the time in his chamber." The kind heart of his amiable hostess was

leness and delicacy of a true woman, inquired into the cause of his unhappiness. The young student disclosed to her without reserve the state of his feelings and the extent of his fears. "She told me," says the Doctor, "that she had had peculiar exercises respecting me since I had been in the family; that she trusted I should receive light and comfort, and doubted not that God intended

yet to do great things by me."

After pursuing his studies for some months with the Puritan philosopher, young Hopkins com-menced preaching, and, in 1743, was ordained at Sheffield, (now Great Barrington,) in the western part of Massachusetts. There were at the time only about thirty families in the town. He says it was a matter of great regret to him to be obliged to settle so far from his spiritual guide and tutor; but seven years after he was relieved and gratified by the removal of Edwards to Stock-bridge, as the Indian missionary at that station, seven miles only from his own residence; and for write pupil enjoyed the privilege of familiar indiary of Hopkins as sore trials and afflictive dis-

Obtaining a dismissal from his society in Great Barrington in 1769, he was installed at Newport he next year, as minister of the first Congregation al church in that place. Newport, at this period, was, in size, wealth, and commercial importance, the second town in New England. It was the reat slave mart of New England. Vessels loadd with stolen men and women and children, consigned to its merchant princes, lay at its wharves; immortal beings were sold daily in its market, like attle at a fair. The soul of Hopkins was moved by the appalling spectacle. A strong conviction f the great wrong of slavery, and of its utter inmpatibility with the Christian profession, seizd upon his mind. While at Great Barrington, he had himself owned a slave, whom he had sold on leaving the place, without compunction or suspicion in regard to the rightfulness of the transaction. He now saw the origin of the system in its true light; he heard the seamen engaged in the African trade tell of the horrible scenes of fire and blood which they had witnessed, and in forth free. He justly attributed this signal bless suffocated wretches brought up from their noisome and narrow prison, their squalid countenances and skeleton forms bearing fearful evidence of the suffering attendant upon their transportation from their native homes. The demoralizing effects of slaveholding everywhere forced themselves upon his attention, for the evil had struck its roots deeply in the community, and there were few families into which it had not penetrated. The right to deal in slaves, and use them as articles of property, was questioned by no one; men of all professions, clergymen and church mem-bers, consulted only their interest and convenience as to their purchase or sale. The magnitude of the evil at first appalled him; he felt it to be his duty to condemn it, but for a time even his exceedingly difficult to get a precise idea of what strong spirit faltered and turned pale in contemwas actually at issue. To our poor comprehen-sion, much of the dispute hinges upon reason an attack upon it. Slavery and slave trading were at that time the principal source of wealth to the island; his own church and congregation were personally interested in the traffic; all were imolicated in its guilt. He stood alone, as it were, in its condemnation; with here and there an exception, all Christendom maintained the rightfuless of slavery. No movement had yet been made n England against the slave trade; the decision f Granville Sharp's Sommersett case had not yet aken place. The Quakers, even, had not at that ime redeemed themselves from the opprobrium. Under these circumstances after a thorough exmination of the subject, he resolved, in the trength of the Lord, to take his stand openly and ecidedly on the side of humanity. He prepared a sermon for the purpose, and for the first time from a pulpit of New England was heard an emphatic testimony against the sin of slavery. In ontrast with the unselfish and disinterested beevolence which formed in his mind the essential element of Christian holiness, he held up the act educing human beings to the condition of brutes. o minister to the convenience, the luxury, and

> ecclesiastical bodies:
>
> "Resolved, That the slave trade and the slavery of the Africans, as it has existed among us, is a gross violation of the righteousness and benevolence which are so much inculcated in the Gospel, and therefore we will not tolerate it in this chu

usts of the owner. He had expected bitter com-

plaint and opposition from his hearers, but was

greeably surprised to find that in most cases his

ermon only excited astonishment in their minds

that they themselves had never before looked a

the subject in the light in which he presented it

steadily and faithfully pursuing the matter, h

had the satisfaction to carry with him his church

nd obtain from it, in the midst of a slaveholding

and slave-trading community, a resolution every

way worthy of note in this day of cowardly com

promise with the evil, on the part of our leading

There are few instances on record of mora heroism superior to that of Samuel Hopkins, in thus rebuking slavery in the time and place of its power. Honor to the true man ever, who takes his life in his hands, and, at all hazards, speaks the word which is given him to utter, whether men will hear or forbear, whether the end thereof is to be praise or censure, gratitude or hatred It may well be doubted whether, on that Sabbati day, the angels of God, in their wide survey His universe, looked upon a nobler spectacle than that of the minister of Newport, rising up before his slaveholding congregation, and demanding, in the name of the Highest, the "deliverance of the captive, and the opening of prison doors to them

hat were bound? Dr. Hopkins did not confine his attention sole ly to slaveholding in his own church and congregation. He entered into correspondence with the early Abolitionists of Europe, as well as his own country. He labored with his brethren in the ministry to bring them to his own view of the great wrong of holding men as slaves. In a visit to his early friend, Dr. Bellamy, at Bethlehem, who was the owner of a slave, he pressed the sub-ject kindly but earnestly upon his attention. Dr. Bellamy urged the usual arguments in favor of slavery. Dr. Hopkins refuted them in the most successful manner, and called upon his friend to do an act of simple justice, in giving immediate freedom to his slave. Dr. Bellamy, thus hardly pressed, said that the slave was a most judiciou and faithful fellow; that, in the management of his farm, he could trust everything to his discre-tion; that he treated him well, and he was so happy in his service, that he would refuse his free-

m if it were offered him. "Will you," said Hopkins, "cons

"Yes, certainly," said Dr. Bellamy.
"Then let us try him," said his guest.
The slave was at work in an adjoining field, and at the call of his master came promptly to re-

"O, yes; masse, he berry good"
"But are you happy in your proon?" queried the Doctor:

xultation at what he supposed was a complete triumph over his anti-slavery brother. But the ous guest continued his queries.

Would you not be more happy if you were

"O, yes, massa," exclaimed the negro, his dark face glowing with new life; "berry much more

"You have your wish," he said to his servant

From this moment you are free." Dr. Hopkins was a poor man, but one of hi first acts, after becoming convinced of the wrongfulness of slavery, was to appropriate the very sum which, in the days of his ignorance, he had obtained as the price of his slave, to the benevolent purpose of educating some pious colored men turning to their native country as missionaries In one instance he borrowed, on his own responseveral years the great metaphysician and his fa-sibility, the sum requisite to secure the freedom of a slave in whom he became interested. One o tercourse with each other. The removal of the former in 1758 to Princeton, New Jersey, and his theological pupils was Newport Gardner, who, death, which soon followed, are mentioned in the left Boston as a missionary to Africa. He was a native African, and was held by Capt. Gardner of Newport, who allowed him to labor for his own benefit, whenever by extra diligence he could gain a little time for that purpose. The poor fellow was in the habit of laying up his small earnings on these occasions, in the faint hope of one day obtaining thereby the freedom of himself and his

family. But time passed on, and the hoard of purshase money still looked sadly small. He concluded to try the efficacy of praying. Having gained a day for himself, by severe labor, and communicating his plan only to Dr. Hopkins and two or three other Christian friends, he shut himself up in his humble dwelling, and spent the time in prayer for freedom. Towards the close of the day, his master sent for him. He was told that this was his gained time, and that he was engaged for himself. "No matter," returned the maste "I must see him." Poor Newport reluctantly abandoned his supplications, and came at his mas ter's bidding, when, to his astonishment, instead of a reprimand, he received a paper, signed by his master, declaring him and his family from thencewhich they had been actors; he saw the half- ing to the all-wise Disposer, who turns the hearts of men as the rivers of water are turned; but it cannot be doubted that the labors and arguments of Dr. Hopkins with his master were the human instrumentality in effecting it. In the year 1773, in connection with Dr. Ezra

Stiles, he issued an appeal to the Christian community in behalf of a society which he had been instrumental in forming, for the purpose of educating missionaries for Africa. In the desolate and benighted condition of that unhappy continent, he had become painfully interested, by conversing with the slaves brought into Newport Another appeal was made on the subject in 1776. The war of the Revolution interrupted, for a

time, the philanthropic plans of Dr. Hopkins. The beautiful island on which he lived was at an early period exposed to the exactions and devasations of the enemy. All who could do so, left thronged with merchandise; its principal dwellings stood empty; the very meeting-houses were in a great measure abandoned. Dr. Hopkins, who had taken the precaution at the commencement of hostilities to remove his family to Great Barrington, remained himself until the year 1776, when the British took possession of the island. During the period of its occupation, he was employed in reaching to destitute congregations. He spent he summer of 1777 at Newburyport, where his memory is still cherished by the few of his hearers who survive. In the spring of 1780, he re-turned to Newport. Everything had undergone melancholy change. The garden of New Eng land lay desolate. His once prosperous and wealthy church and congregation were now poor, dispirit ed, and, worst of all, demoralized. His meeting house had been used as a barrack for soldiers pulpit and news had been destroyed; the very bel had been stolen. Refusing, with his character istic denial of self, a call to settle in a more ad vantageous position, he sat himself down onc more in the midst of his reduced and impoverish ed parishoners, and, with no regular salary, de pendent entirely on such free-will offerings as from time to time were made him, he remaine with them until his death.

In 1776, Dr. Hopkins published his celebrat Dialongue Concerning the Slavery of the Africans showing it to be the Duty and Interest of the Ameri can States to Emancipate all their Slaves." This he dedicated to the Centinental Congress—the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was republished in 1785, by the New York Abolition Society, and was widely circulated. A few years coming unexpectedly into possession a few hundred dollars, he devoted immediately one hundred of it to the society for ameliorating the condition of the Africans.

He continued to preach until he had reache his eighty-third year. His last sermon was de livered on the sixteenth of the 10th month, 1803 and his death took place in the 12th month following. He died calmly, in the steady faith of one who had long trusted all things in the hand of God. "The language of my heart is," said he "let God be glorified by all things, and the bes interest of His kingdom promoted, whatever be comes of me or my interest." To a young friend who visited him three days before his death, he said, "I am feeble, and cannot say much. I have said all I can say. With my last words, I tell you, religion is the one thing needful." "And now," he continued, affectionately pressing the hand of his friend, "I am going to die, and I am glad of it." Many years before, an agreement had been made between Dr. Hopkins and his old and tried friend, Dr. Hart, of Connecticut, that when either was called home, the survivor should preach the funeral sermon of the deceased. The venerable Dr. Hart accordingly came, true to his promise, preaching at the funeral from the words "My father, my father; the chariot o Israel, and the horsemen thereof." In the burial ground adjoining his meeting-house lies all that was mortal of Samuel Hopkins.

One of Dr. Hopkins's habitual hearers, an who has borne grateful testimony to the beauty and noliness of his life and conversation, was WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. Strongly as he afterwards deprecated the general creed of his early teacher, it contained at least one doctrine to the influence of which the philanthropic devotion of his own life to the welfare of man bears ess. He says himself that there always seemed to him something very noble in the doc-trine of disinterested benevolence—the casting of self aside, and doing good, irrespective of personal consequences, in this world or another—upon which Dr. Hopkins so strongly insisted, as the all-essential condition of holiness.

How widely apart, as mere theologians, stood Hopkins and Channing! Yet how harmonious their lives and practice! Both could forget the poor interests of self, in view of eternal right and universal humanity. Both could appreciate the saving truth, that love to God and His creation is the fulfilling of the Divine law. The idea of unselfish benevolence, which they held in common, clothed with sweetness and beauty the stern and

repulsive features of the theology of Hopkins, and infused a sublime spirit of self-sacrifice and a glowing humanity into the indecisive and less robust faith of Channing. What is the lesson of this, but that Christianity consists rather in the affections than in the intellect—that it is a life, rather than a creed; and that they who diverge the widest from each other in speculation upon its doctrines, may, after all, be found working

side by side on the common ground of its practice.

We have chosen to speak of Dr. Hopkins as a philanthropist, rather than as a theologian. Let those who prefer to contemplate the narrow sec-tarian, rather than the universal man, dwell upon his controversial works, and extel the ingenuity and logical acumen with which he defended his own dogmas, and assailed those of others. We honor him, not as the founder of a new sect, but as the friend of all manking—the percus de-fender of the poor and oppressed. Great as un-

uestionably were his powers of argument, his arning, and skill in the use of the weapons of heologic warfare, these by no means constitute his highest title to respect and reverence. As the roduct of an honest and earnest mind, his docrinal dissertations have at least the merit of sinerity. They were put forth in behalf of what he regarded as truth; and the success which they net with, while it called into exercise his prooundest gratitude, only served to deepen the hunanity and self-abasement of their author. As the utterance of what a good man believed and felt, as a part of the history of a life remarkable for its consecration to apprehended duty, these writings cannot be without interest even to those who dissent from their arguments and deny their ssumptions. But in the time, now, we trust, near

at hand, when distracted and divided Christendom shall unite in a new Evangelical union, in which orthodoxy in life and practice shall be estimated above orthodoxy in theory, he will be honored as a good man, rather than as a successful creed-maker; as a friend of the oppressed, and the fearless rebuker of popular sin, rather than as the champion of a protracted sectarian war. Even now his writings—so popular in their day— are little known. The time may come when no pilgrim of sectarianism shall visit his grave. But his memory will live in the hearts of the good and generous. The emancipated slave shall kneel over his ashes, and bless God for his gift to humanity of a life so devoted to its welfare. To him may be applied the language of one who, on the spot where he labored and laid down to rest, while rejecting the doctrinal views of the theolo-

gian, still cherishes the philanthropic spirit of "He is not lost—he hath not passed away— Clouds, earths, may pass—but stars shine calmly on And he who doth the will of God, for aye Abideth, when the earth and beaven are gone;

# "Alas! that such a heart is in the grave! Thanks for the life that now shall never end! Weep, and rejoice, thou terror-hanted slave! That hast both lost and found so great a friend!"

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

In the Legislature of New Hampshire, the Dem ocrats of the Hill and Atherton stamp have a decided majority, and carry everything their own way. The following resolutions were introduced sort their anti-slavery pledges to the people pre-vious to the election. As might be expected, they are tame, irresolute, indecisive. Their author wished to save their credit at home, and at the same time give no offence to their Southern allies [For the resolutions, see third page of last number of the Era.]

per of the Era.]

Blodgett, of Kensington, who was elected by Radical votes, on account of his well-known ultra Democratic views, notwithstanding he was also understood to be an Abolitionist, offered the fol-

lowing substitute: "Whereas New Hampshire has solemnly and deliberately announced and reiterated her abid-ing and unchanging adherence to the great princi-ple of the Declaration of our Revolutionary Fa-thers, reasserted in the bill of rights of our own Constitution, that "all men are created equal"declared her firm determination, that, in the great contest now being waged between slavery and free-dom, her voice shall be heard on the side of the oppressed—and pledged her cordial sympathy and, within the limits of her Constitutional ac tion, her co-operation with the friends of civil liberty throughout the land in every just and well-directed effort for the suppression and exter-mination of that terrible scourge of our race, human slavery :

"And whereas the abhorrent and unmitigate

evils of slavery, and the constant and formidable encroachments and machinations of the slav-power, demand of New Hampshire an unfalter ing maintenance of that announcement and dec aration, and a practical fulfilment of that pledge

Therefore,
"Resolved by the Senate and House of Represent "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-tives in General Court convened, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representa-tives requested, to introduce into their respective bodies, advocate and unyieldingly support meas-ures providing for the extinction of slavery in the ures providing for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia, for its perpetual exclusion from Oregon and all other territory belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States, whether acquired by treaty or conquest, and for the suppression of the internal slave trade, as now existing between the different States of the Confederacy; and to oppose the admission of any additional State, tolerating slavery, into the Ameri-

in Union.

"And be it further resolved, That his Excellence the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to our Senators ond Representatives in Congress, for presentation in their respective Houses, and to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay them before their respective Legislatures."

This was rejected, as well as several amennents offered by Whig and Liberty members to the original resolutions, by votes ranging from 4 to 22. A resolution was offered by Fowler, of Concord, (Independent Democrat,) affirming the power of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia, and that "a due regard to our national character, as well as to the rights of the enslaved, requires the immediate but discreet and judicious exercise of that power" in abolishing slavery in

inority having left the House. The principal speakers on the majority side were Ayer, of Hillsborough, and Norris, of Pittsfield, ex-member of Congress. The speech of the latter gentleman, who has heretofore made himself notorious by his hostility to the Anti-Slavery cause and its advocates, and by his subserviency to the will of the slave power, is an admirable illustration of the fable of the guest of the Satyr, who blew hot and cold in the same breath. Hear him-his dough face waxing for a moment hard, under the scorching sarcasm and indignant denun-ciations of his opponents:

ciations of his opponents:

"Now, sir, to 'define my position,' as the saying is, I go' for the Union, for equal privileges to all. I am not unfriendly to the South; I am a friend to the North; but I will tell that gentleman, and you, sir, that, so far as my action has been concerned, my action and language has been in opposition to many of the gentlemen whom he has arraigned here before you. Mr. Calhoun's opinions upon slavery I regard as the worst feature of his character, the most degrading; that slavery is a benefit, an institution of God—why, sir, I could not harbor such an idea for a moment; and, sir, I have no communion with such men,

threatening denunciations—but by treating our Southern brethren as they were treated by our fathers when admitted into this Confederacy. Declare to them that slavery is an evil—a moral, a social, and a political evil—and advise them by all the means in their power to get rid of it. They have the power; we have none, any further than our moral influence (not our denunciations) can be exercised upon them.

our moral influence (not our denunciations) can be exercised upon them.

"Sir, I may go further, and say that I am not only opposed to slavery in all its forms, whether in Mexico, the Southern States, or in New England—everywhere; but I hold that man is made in the image of God, is a freeman, or should be, and should have the right to exercise all the rights of a freeman. But, sir, while I say this, I say that this institution is one over which we have no control in the States. I am willing to go thus far in regard to the territory to be annexed. I should be willing to go further than the resolutions themselves. I should be willing to say this, and have said it, and to Southern men, although a 'doughface,' that no more territory should be admitted into the Union where slavery exists, and that I would vote for an organic law prohibiting it."

As if frightened at his own imprudence, in thus

As if frightened at his own imprudence, in thus putting on for a moment the air of a free man, with Northern blood in his veins, he hastens to atone for it by volunteering the declaration that immediate emancipation would "overturn the oundations of society;" and that if the whole black population was set free to-day, "one or the other of the races would be exterminated;" and that "civil war would ensue, and the two races ould not exist together a single week."

There are some curious matters in the speech of the ex-Congressman. He undertakes to main-tain, that in the last Presidential campaign the Whigs of Virginia opposed the annexation of Texas, on the ground that it would destroy slavery in the State; while the Democrats took the stump in favor of annexation as an Anti-Slavery neasure. He asserts that the Democratic orator throughout Virginia urged the Texas scheme as the means of putting an end to slavery in their State; and that the majority for Polk and Texas was the result of the labors of these Anti-Slavery propagandists, showing the feelings of that community in favor of freedom! He cites Mr. Bayly, one of the Virginia members, as his authority. It may be entirely correct, that the abolition of Virginia slavery was "one of the great issues made in 1844;" but we confess, as at present advised, to some degree of incredulity. He repeatedly declares himself in favor of the

Wilmot Proviso, but at the same time says:

"Whenever I find a man whose political principles are right, and accord with my own, if he is a man of integrity, honor, and ability, I shall perhaps support him, whether he agree with the Wilmot Proviso or not. My opinions are for the Wilmot Proviso. I should prefer a candidate who agreed with me in this, but it is not with me a sine mu non." The plain English of this is, "My opinions are

for Freedom; but I am quite ready to vote for Slavery." Moses Norris, jun., does not stand alone in this position. He has the company of the leading Whigs of Massachusetts, if that be any Gen. Wilson, of Keene, made an able speech in

ton, in the course of which he declared that he would not vote for any man, of the North or South, who was not in favor of the Proviso. This is somewhat to the purpose. Preston, of New land to the purpose. Preston, of New land to the purpose of the North or South against the Wilmot Proviso. As long as the opposition here was confined to an expression of disapprobation in general terms, (the usual was put aside, then there was but one course left Southern mode of getting rid of surplus indignain the House, replied to Norris with force and spirit. His speech was all that the friends of reedom could desire.

The Whigs in the Legislature voted in a body with the Liberty men, in favor of Blodgett's resolutions. Owing to the peculiar circumstances which they have been placed, the Whigs of New Hampshire are, so far as professions, and vo even, go, far in advance of their brethren in Mas sachusetts and the other free States. They have not, however, by any means deliberately and understandingly adopted the principles of the Liberty party. Even Gen. Wilson, who, as a candidat Congress in the Cheshire district, where Liberty men hold the balance of power, has every inlucement to make concessions to them, avows himself unprepared to say that he will under all circumstances withhold his vote from a slaveholder. Whether they will be able to maintain their undecided and doubtful position much longer, is scarcely questionable. The time is close at hand, when they must enter into a cordial union with the Liberty men and Independent Democrats, or sink back into a hopeless minority at home, for the poor satisfaction of voting with the great Whig party for a slaveholder, with no prospect even of thanks for their fidelity to that party, insmuch as their votes could not in the least affect the result of the election. There are some indications of a disposition on their part to take the right side of the alternative thus presented. At large Whig convention, held in the first Congressional district on the 26th ultimo, it was reolved, with a good degree of unanimity, to support the nominee of the Liberty men and Inde-pendents, Amos Tuck, Esq., for Congress. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That, in the present attitude of par-ties in New Hampshire, it is the duty of all men who think alike on the great questions of the day, to present an unbroken and united front against to present an unorosen and our common adversary; to make such mutual concessions as shall lead to perfect harmony, and by no means to suffer the candidates of our opposition. nents to be elected to Congress at the ensuing election.

"Resolved, That, regarding slavery as the great

and all-absorbing question now before the people, we cannot, at the approaching election, vote for any man for Congress, who is not openly opposed to this unjust and odious institution." The author of these resolutions, J. S. Young,

Esq., of Portsmouth, supported them with a speech of some length. The moral tone of the following extract is far above that of ordinary political speeches. We see in it nothing of the doctrine, distinguishing one of the Whig party, that Government is instituted for the protection of property rather than of humanity—of the rights property rather than of humanity—of the rights of capitalists rather than those of universal man:

"I do not, sir, think any the less of the leading principles of the Whig party; but either of them, or all of them together, are light as the dust of the balance in comparison with this great question of humanity. They all have their day of importance, and then die away; they are among those things that perish with the using. But the question before us is one of those which have no limits, and never die. Lifetime to me is something: the question is, shall the lifetime of millions be sunk into nothingness? The human intellect, to us it is something. The question is, shall millions of minds, capable of elevation and refinement, be held grovelling to the earth, alike the slave and the guide of mere animal existence? The soul, it is something to me and to you. To feel and to aspire—this is our highest nature, this is our noblest power. It gives us rank above all else here below. It gives us immortality and infinite capacities. But the system before us crushes the souls of millions, and sends them mean and grovelling through the world, without a power developed, a susceptibility cultivated, or an aspiration awakened, and without one just thought of whither they tend, forward to the eternal world. "Sir, this is the great matter now at issue before the people: We are called upon to decide whether this system shall roll on in its strength, crushing as it goes, or whether it shall have limits set to its audacious front. I am fully aware, sir, that this question has been held as inappropriate for political discussion and action; but while the injunction of silence has rested upon us, have its energies remained quiet or dormant? Oh no, sir; insidiously it has spread, and made f capitalists rather than those of universal man:

ly, with its accumulated strength, off all restraint, leaped over all be end itself upon the Republic of

now planting its iron foot on almost the only free Republic of the world."

The friends of Liberty in New Hampshire are in a difficult and trying situation. They will no doubt be strongly tempted to concede somewhat of their principles and measures, for the sake of securing the votes of the Whigs. But we trust they will have the wisdom to discern the folly of such a course, and a sufficient degree of firmness and moral integrity to resist all solicitations to enter upon it. The Whig or the Democrat can unite with the Liberty party without any other sacrifice than that of his party prejudices. But the Liberty man cannot go over to either of the great parties without a complete abandonment of his principles; for by so doing he allies himself at once with slaveholders and their apologists. No temporary success growing out of such a com-No temporary success growing out of such a compromise of principle could atone for the permanent injury which the cause must thereby suffer. It would make our good to be evil spoken of. It would bring reproach upon the very name of Liberty. It would confirm the prejudices and fulfil the evil prophecies of one of the great parties respecting us, and encourage the other to redouble its exertions to seduce us from our allegiance to Freedom, and draw us into its embrace of death.

Freedom, and draw us into its embrace of death We have, however, strong confidence in our New Hampshire friends. They have wise heads and true hearts among them. They appreciate the difficulties and are forewarned of the snare which beset their path. With impartiality, prudence, and firmness, on their part, all will be

# DEMOCRACY OF THE SOUTH.

From the Charleston Mercury.

MR. BENTON AND MR. CALHOUN. At the close of the session of Congress before the last, the Democrats of the North had intro-duced and earried in the House of Representa-tives the Wilmot proviso, ordaining, in advance, that the Southern people should not colonize or settle, with their slaves, any portion of territory which might be obtained hereafter by the Gov-ernment of the United States. At the last session, early in January, the same subject was introduced ernment of the United States. At the last session, early in January, the same subject was introduced into the House by Mr. Preston King, of New York, and a majority of the House practically sustained it. It was after these developments that the Oregon Territory bill came up for consideration, having in it the clause prohibiting slavery in that Territory. Mr. Burt, of this State, offered an amendment, not striking out the clause, but simply recognising the Missouri compromise. The Southern members had no objection to the exclusion of slavery from the Territory of Oregon, but, in view of the pretensions of the North to exclude the Southern people from all the territory but, in view of the pretensions of the North to exclude the Southern people from all the territories which may belong to the United States, they required that the ground upon which they had hitherto been excluded from all territory north of 36 deg. 30 min.—the Missouri compromise—should be expressed. This was rejected by the Northern Representatives, and the bill was passed, and sent to the Sanate, with the principle broadly maintained by them, that Congress has the right to appropriate for the exclusive colonization of the to appropriate for the exclusive colonization of the free States all the territories now owned by the Gen. Wilson, of Keene, made an able speech in favor of the resolutions of Blodgett, of Kensinged by them. The Judiciary Committee of the ton, in the course of which he declared that he to those who reverenced the Constitution—to leave the territory free for the admission of the people of all the States, with their property. For doing their duty under these circumstan-ces—their duty to the Constitution; their duty

ces—their duty to the Constitution; their duty as the judicial organ of the Senate—they are now denounced as the tools of Mr. Calhoun; and he himself is charged with introducing his "firebrand resolutions," on the same subject, afterwards, "for election and disunion purposes." False to the South himself, Mr. Benton endeavors to conceal South himself, Mr. Benton endeavors to conceal his dereliction by unfounded and malignant as-persions on others. A pander to Northern power and Northern predominance, he skulks behind the Union, to conceal his party and sectional affini-Union, to conceal his party and sectional affini-ties and his personal malignity. His party and personal friends in the North are the very men who have got up this whole anti-slavery agitation in Congress. They went, with mm, against Tex-as; they repealed the 21st rule; they repudiated the Missouri compromise; they urged on the Wilmot proviso; and now, because Southern men stand on the Constitution, and will not bow down to their proscriptive, insulting, anti-slavery be-hests, this Southern ally of theirs is to denounce their course as prompted by "election and disun-ion nurposes."

ion purposes."

Mr. Benton sees clearly, that if the South stands up for her rights and her interests, the unity of the Democratic party must be dissolved, or his Northern allies must abandon their position upon the slavery question. Instead of joining with the South to force the Northern Democrats to stand by the Constitution and do us justice, he assails those in the South who uphold her interests and honor, and seeks to hitch her destinies to the Abolition car of Northern Democratic fanaticism. that of carrying the South by position, and the North by "her principles." But his being a paltry slaveholder will deceive no one, whilst his bold recreancy will receive its proper estimation and

#### From the Selma (Ala.) Reporter THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH

At a meeting of the citizens of Dallas county,

held at the Court House in Cahaba, on Monday, May 3, 1847. without distinction of party, the Hon. Geo. R. Evans was called to the chair, and Thos. J. Frow appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly, but forcibly and clearly stated by the chairman, Charles G. Edwards, Esq., introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, unanimously, That Congress has no power to pass any law affecting, "either directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, the institution of slavery;" and that the passage of any such law by Congress would be a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, destructive of the peace and harmony of the Union, subversive of liberty, and degrading and dishonoring to all the people of the slaveholding States.

will not, previous to the election, pledge himself to oppose at all times the passage of any law by Congress affecting in any way the institution of slavery; and that, if elected, while acting as Presi-dent of the United States, the exercise of the veto

er the same be contained in any provise or otherwise.

3. Resolved, unanimously, That, as members of any kind of party whatever, we will not vote for any man for President or Vice President of the United States, who will not declare, previous to the election, that he will oppose the extension of slavery south of north latitude 30 deg. 30 min, over any territory which may hereafter be acquired, by treaty or otherwise.

4. Resolved, unanimously, That, on the subjectmatter of these resolutions, among ourselves, we know no party distinction, and never will know any; that we will either be all Democrats, or all Whigs, or neither.

Whigh being offered by Mr. Edwards were

any; that we will either be all Democrats, or all Whigs, or neither.
Which, being offered by Mr. Edwards, were supported by him in an able, eloquent, and appropriate address.
Col. Williams, of Montgomery, Hon. J. M. Calhoun, of Dallas, Thomas H. Watts, Esq., of Montgomery, Judge Bird, Horace Cone, Esq., R. K. Chamberlayne, Esq., James Caldwell, Col. George W. Gayle, John W. Lapaley, and Wm. Hunter, Esqrs., were successively called for, and addressed the meeting in strains of fervid eloquence, showing a unity of purpose and design upon this great Southern question, and clearly evincing, not only the ability to ascert their dearest rights, but also the firm, fixed, and unalterable determination to defend them.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph

COL. BENTON-THE PRESIDENCY Mr. Benton, a short time ago, was nominate by a Democratic district convention in Missouri as a candidate for the Presidency. He declines the nomination, because, he says, in above fift years the Democracy of the North has given but on President to the Union, and that one but for a single President to the Union, and that one but for a single term; and unless that course is changed, there will be an end of the party! These, he says, were his sentiments in 1844, and not to be discarded now, when certain politicians at the South are presenting a test which no Northern man can stand. He further says: "The Presidential election of 1848 is the crisis; and if the new test can be made to govern that election, I shall consider the danger consummated, and there must soon be an end, not only to the Democratic party, but of all parties founded on principle, and, eventually, an end of the Union itself?"

Now, what new test are certain politicians at the South presenting, which no Northern man can

# From the same

THE WILMOT PROVISO. It would have been far better, we contend, to

have begun this measure of defence by a more refined "abstraction," even, than the 21st rule. We mean the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, introduced into the Senate, clearly defining our rights; and so long as there had been one spark of honor in the Senate or in the people, and these resolves had been acted on and approved, they would have been as safe from rude handling as the ark itself. But even looking to this much reviled 21st rule, what Southern man that loves the security of his own hearth would not joyfully see us all back upon that ground we so shamefully gave up on this question? In revoking this rule, what have we gained, either in peace or security? We have gone gradually, by insidious degrees, from the right to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to the perpetual disfranchisement of the whole South, by means of the Wilmot Proviso. This we escaped but by the skin of our teeth. How changed, from the day when the 21st rule proved a stumbling-block in the path of our fees! Our eyes would have blenched, if then we could have looked into the payer into which we of the have looked into the abyss into which we of the are Southern men declaring, through the voice of the press, "that their views are well known-in this matter," and think, notwithstanding, that the noble alacrity which could not wait for this great-est of all our dangers to be upon us, before it struck in our defence, is only fit to be sneered at. We never were weak until we first became unfaithful to ourselves. But it does seem that that mastering curse of Ireland—far, far more terrible than its wasting famine—is upon us, too; intes-tine dissensions, and want of harmonious action. Why talk, in one and the same breath, of loving this Union much, and ourselves better, and still declare, with an affected hardihood of nerve that nobody trusts or respects, that we will quietly await the event, "being prepared."

#### From the Mobile (Ala.) Herald. "GETTING ALARMED."

The Democratic papers at the North are getting alarmed at the resolute stand taken in the South against the Wilmot Proviso. As long as cernedly. Now that we begin to talk of voting in the Presidential election for no man who will not pledge himself to vote against that Proviso, our friends in the free States begin to prick up their ears. Some of them, (the New is one) begin to calculate the cost of the agita-tion, and think that the best way is to drop the matter entirely. They are discussing what is due to the "compromises of the Constitution." The Globe, we believe, however, has always been

sound on this question.

The New York Post, on the other hand, threat

#### From the Columbus (Ga.) Times. THE CRISIS-THE DUTY.

The power, thank God! is in the hands of the assailed, when the tug comes. Heroic firmness is needed, and nothing more, so to wield the power as to defend the right and to punish the aggresor. When the cloud bursts, we have little fear but that party interests will go down before the

but that party interests will go down before the overpowering interest of self-preservation, and the South be ready to meet the onset, as did the Mississppi Rifles at Buena Vista.

Abolition at the North has ceased to be the mere spasmodic ravings of a morbid fanaticism. It has passed from that chrysalis state into a strong and pervading political hostility to the South, and a resolute purpose that slave political influence shall be strangled in the councils of the Federal Government. It is unprovoked, basely selfish aggression upon a section of the Union, which has heretofore borne its more than full share of the burdens of war and taxation—which has the burdens of war and taxation-which has tection to its domestic industry, no public alms to open its rivers and build its public highways; but has only asked for fidelity to the Constitution, and the common justice of being let alone. Its request is, has been, and will be unheeded; and now the time is at hand, when Northern folly and tyranny means to try practically how far Southern freemen will submit to insults and Southern freemen will submit to insule and wrongs, in comparison to which British colonial vassalage, with its stamp acts and tea taxes, were mildness itself. As the North is determined, the course of the South is clear. It is abject submission, or firm and victorious resistance. It is to sion, or firm and victorious resistance. It is to yield to one extortion, only to be kicked into an-other; or it is to let our selfish brothers at the North know, that the blood of our common heritage, flowing in our veins, rebels against oppression and slavery in any form in which it may be pre-sented. The Southern States must be the equals of all their peers in the Union, or the Union is a its ruins, before they will submit to the insolemand degrading conditions of the Wilmot Proviso

# THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

The meetings that have been lately gotten up The meetings that have been lately gotten up in Carolina, and the proceedings attending them, are deserving the consideration and imitation of the people of the South. Unlike the small meetings got up in some of the towns in Georgia, for small matters, sympathizing with Father Ritchie, and denouncing recusant Democrats, their objects are seriously and solemnly vital in their consequences, and national in character. The late meetings at Charlette and Columbia, held ostensibly to welcome their Senators, Messrs. The late meetings at Charlette and Columbia, held ostensibly to welcome their Senators, Messrs. Calhoun and Butler, but really to discuss matters in which we are all equally interested, are forerunners of gatherings of the people which the exigencies of the times will soon call together. We will continue for a season to have, at the call of small demagogues, town and county meetings, and perhaps State conventions, to discuss the comparative merits of political creeds, and the relative claims of political aspirants for office. Such are secondary matters to those that in general meetings, composed of Southern (not party) men, we will have to act upon, without party distinctions, with an entire and perfect unanimity. Carolina has taken the lead, and we are bound to follow and co-operate with her. and co-operate with her.

Let us look for a moment at the present state

Let us look for a moment at the present state of affairs.

A Northern Democratic paper in the confidence of the Government says, that at this moment the preliminaries of a peace are agreed upon, and that nothing is required but the judicious dispensation of the three million appropriation to furnish the actual stipulations of a treaty. If we are not so near a consummation of our difficulties as this editor anticipates, we are to have peace at some time or other; and, when we do, we are to acquire territory from Mexico. This is inevitable. We may whin the Mexicans in every subsequent battle, as

: Do Shoulding

#### THE SOUTH-THE PRESIDENCY.

The Columbus (Georgia) Times puts, as every Southern man should do, the question of the next Presidency on true grounds; and the man he in-dicates (Levi Woodbury) has as true a heart, as sound a head, as South or North could furnish. We know and respect the man, for his virtue, his abilities, and his honesty; and we should feel that the rights, and honor, and feelings of the South would be as much respected by him, if in power, as "the noblest Roman of them all."

Every Southern State and statesman should make this fidelity to the Constitution the pre-requisite, the cardinal qualification, of the candi-date, and declare, as Alabama and Virginia have 

#### THE PRESIDENCY-MR. BENTON

A letter from Senator Benton, in another place deserves consideration. He takes the ground, that inasmuch as during the existence of the Government the Democratic party at the North has given but one successful Presidential candidate, and that one for a single term only, that justice and expediency require that the Democratic can didate for 1848 should be a Northern man. He repudiates what he calls the new "test" of faith propagandism," as at enmity with the existence of parties founded on principles—as leading to sectionalism—and, finally, as tending to the dissolution of the Union. These sentiments and opinions would be sound and true, were they well-timed. The North is entitled to give to the Democratic party the next candidate, if the North can give us one faithful to Democratic views of the Constitution, and therefore just to the South and her institutions. We will say, moreover, that the North can give us such a man, if she will. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, with as firm a Southern hear Benton's or Calhoun's, is such a man. But will the North give him to us? Does Mr. Benton believe that the North will give us any man who is not "fishy" on the Wilmot Proviso question? And does Mr. Benton advise us at the South to take any man who is not as firm as ada-

mant upon that question?

Mr. Benton almost seems to reproach the South for what it terms these new "tests" and issues. Who made them? Did the South? Have they not been crowded upon the South, against its will its interests, its tastes? Have we not borne and forborne? begged to be let alone, in the name of peace and of patriotism—for the sake of our hap-py land, glorious Union, and unequalled Government? And in despite of all our entreaties, our arguments, our appeals, the mingled fanaticism and avarice of political power at the North has applied "tests" to us which "no Southern man can stand."—Columbus (Ga.) Times.

#### From the Charleston Mercury. HOW THE ACCOUNT STANDS.

But we have been led away from our purpose We return to show how the account stands on the side of the defenders of the South and her institu-The first and foremost stands old Virout distinction of party, promptly rejected and denounced the Wilmot Proviso, and declared their "unalterable and fixed determination" no to submit to its principles, but to resist them, is need be, with arms in hand. The Democratic Convention of Alabama, and her people in primary meetings, without distinction of party, have made the same unflinching declarations. The Governor of Mississippi, the fearless and manly Brown, has spoken for the land of Davis and the Brown, has spoken for the land of Davis and the heroes of Buena Vista. The people of South Car-olina have spoken with Virginia. What Georgia will say, or rather, what the Democrats of Geor-gia will say, next Monday will tell. She will hardly be as a sheep, dumb at the slaughter of her rights, and patient in submission to indignity and insult, which would have kindled all the fires of her Jacksons, Crawfords, and Troups, in the days when men dared to speak and act their

The Whigs of the South we will not, cannot doubt. Party ties must be snapped as cobwebs when the existence of our institutions and the honor and equality of the slave States are assailed This is now the case; and the instant peace signed with Mexico, begins that far more vital struggle, which will prefigure, precede, and shape the destinies of the slave States. Shall we be sleeping on our posts, or found animis op

# WRIGHT AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.

We should like to see how "Wright and the Wilmot Proviso" will run at the South. It can never be. The Democracy must take some other Northern man, though it will be difficult to find one free from the same objection of "Wilmotism" which lies against Wright. In the mean time the Whigs, with a generous disregard of all sec-tional influences, will take up Rough and Ready, who belongs to the United States in general, and, in electing him, enable Mr. Benton to add four more years to the "fifty," in which "the Democracy of the North has given but one Pre the Union."—Richmond Republican.

# THE CALCULATION.

If we consider the votes of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maine, as doubtful, both parties running Abolition candidates, it is certain that Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecti-cut, and New Jersey, would, in such a contest, go for the Whig candidate. It follows, that if the South are united against an Abolition Democratic candidate, he cannot be elected. We will now see what would be the result if the Whigs were to present a Presidential candidate, who would command the confidence and receive the vote of the South, in opposition to a Democratic Abolition candidate—that being the issue, and the South being united in opposition to Abolition.

He would receive the entire slaveholding vote.

say one hundred and twenty-three, and would require but twenty-three votes from all the non-slaveholding States to elect him. If the South were now so rallied, and public opinion so developed, as to convince the political leaders of the Whig party that the entire Southern vote will give satisfactory guarantee to the South on the question of Abolition, can any one believe for a moment that the Whigs would hesitate to nominate such a candidate? Do we not know that, apart from this question, the Whigs are inclined to nominate General Taylor, because they believe he will be an available candidate? Who, then, can hesitate to believe, that if the South are rallied, so as to convince both parties that no candidate who is tainted with the breath of suspicion on this subject can receive a single Southern vote, say one hundred and twenty-three, and would reon this subject can receive a single Southern vote that both parties will compete for the vote of the South, by presenting candidates acceptable to the South?—Washington Correspondent of the Charles-

### AN ACT OF ABOLITION IN CONNECTICUT. An Act for prohibiting the importation of Indian, negro, or

An Act for prohibiting the importation of Indian, negro, or mulatic slaves.

Whereas the increase of slaves in this Colony is infureous to the process and inconvenient:

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same, That no Indian, negro, or mulatic slave shall, at any time hereafter, be brought or imported into this Colony, by sea or land, from any place or places whatsoever, to be disposed of, left, or sold, within this Colony.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall hereafter, contrary to the true intent of this act, import or bring any Indian, negro, or mulatic slave or slaves into this Colony, to be disposed of, left, or sold within the same; ar who, knowing such slave or slaves to be so imported and brought into this Colony, shall receive or purchase them, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of this Colony the sum of £100, lawful money, for every slave so imported, brought into this colony, received, or purchased, to be recovered by bill, plaint, or information, in any court of record proper to try the same: And that it shall be the duty of all constables and grand jurors to inquire after and make presentment of all breaches of this act.

October Stession, 1774.

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 15, 1847.

of our editorial on "International Intercourse," and thinks it would "do no discredit to the Washington Union, New York Observer, or the New England Puritan." We think so, too; and, what is more, it does no discredit to the columns of the Liberator. It is not always that paper contains matter so unexceptionable.

#### THE EMANCIPATOR AND ERA.

On our third page the reader will find an edito rial from the Emancipator, commenting on the article we wrote concerning the settlement of the Convention question. It is sufficient for us to remark, that it all proceeds upon a misapprehen sion. In announcing our purpose to "retire from these divisions," we referred, as the context shows, to the scene of controversy which we apprehended

was about being opened. As to the character of Mr. Lovejoy's article, we night say many pungent things; but cui bono? All that our readers are concerned in knowing is, where we stand. The following extract from the Prospectus of the Era will show:

"While due attention will be paid to curren vents, Congressional proceedings, general poli-ics and literature, the great aim of the paper will be a complete discussion of the question of Slavery, and an exhibition of the duties of the citizen relation to it; especially will it explain and advocate the leading principles and measures of the Liberty party—seeking to do this, not in the spirit of party, but in the love of truth—not for the triumph of party, but for the establishment of

We stand now just where we did when this paragraph was written. Without further explaation, without any pledge save what may found in our past course, oft-expressed opinions and our character, we dismiss the subject.

Should Mr. Lovejoy, on reviewing his remarks perceive that he has done us injustice, we shall be leased. If not, even then we shall have no conroversy with him.

#### LETTER OF SAMUEL LEWIS, ESQ.

The letter of Mr. Lewis, on the fourth page of he Era, will command the attention of the reader He writes a letter, as he does everything else, in arnest. He has always been averse to having his name brought before the public, as a candidate for office, but hitherto his own wishes have been overruled by his friends. We need no assurance that he "will not relax" his labors in the cause of Human Freedom; for he belongs to the class of those who, having once put their hand to the

#### OUR POETICAL CONTRIBUTORS.

We have been on the point, several times, of omplimenting our poetical contributors, but ome recollection of the indiscriminate practice of puffing, characteristic of many journals, has held us back. Still, we may be permitted to say, that the republication of the poetry of the Era, by a large majority of our best exchanges, is an vidence of its high character. Of one thing we we have a right to complain. Credit is not always given. Gallagher's "Hymn of the Day that is awning," is now travelling at large, as public property. Many of Whittier's gems have been olen from the Era, and are now sparkling in other papers. Our fair and ever-welcome contributors from Ohio have been served in the same way, and if the former poem of Mr. Duganne, to whom we are indebted for one to-day, still bears ts original imprint, it is because it has not yet had time to pass through more than a dozen re-

# GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The chief topic of interest in the British Pariament is the debate on the intervention of the British Government in the affairs of Portugal The Queen, by her disregard of the Constitution, and oppressive acts, had driven the Junto to re olt. At first, her arms were successful; but the people at last began to obtain the mastery, when Lord Palmerston interfered, blockaded the ports, and sustained the Queen. While the debate was in progress, intelligence was received of the capture of Das Antas and 4,000 men, by Sir Francis Maitland. The reasons alleged by the Government were: That it was bound to interfere; that t was necessary to do so to anticipate France and Spain; that the cause of Constitutional Liberty equired it; and they asserted that pledges had een exacted from the Queen, of future adhereno o the Constitution. This policy of intervention in the domestic co

erns of other nations, is abhorrent.

The Diet of Prussia shows an appreciation of popular rights, and an energy in providing for heir extension, that prove greatly troublesom to the King. Small as are the powers it wields. they are large enough to be cumulative. A contest has lately sprung up between that

ody and the King, which will doubtless inure to the benefit of the Liberal Cause. Soon after the meeting of the Diet, an officia

locument was laid before it, respecting the grand unction line of railway, from Stetlin to Konigsburg and Dantzic. It appeared to be a favorite neasure of the Government, which, it was said, had resolved to hasten the time for convoking the General Diet, for the very purpose of obtaining

General Diet, for the very purpose of obtaining funds for this important undertaking.

"The advantage and utility of such a line," says a foreign exchange, "were generally acknowledged in both Houses, particularly, perhaps, in the lower one; and yet, strange to say, the proposition has been negatived by an overpowering majority, there being 360 votes against the plan, and only 179 for it. It is necessary to state here, that the decision of the Diet was mainly, if not solely, based on political motives. The object of the hostile vote this day is to compel the Government to recognise the rights guarantied to the ment to recognise the rights guarantied to the (future) General Diet, by the law of January 1820, and, consequently, to give it a greater, and above all, a more certain control over the publi above all, a more certain control over the public finances than it enjoys by virtue of the patent royal of February 3. The members of the Government spoke several times during the day, in order to impress upon the Diet the evil of making the question before it a political one. All was in vain; the Diet remained true to its principles, and, it may be added true to itself; and the result was, that the Government plan was rejected, on purely political grounds, by a majority of 181.

"The Cologne Gazette states, in a letter from Berlin, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Prussia has already assured several deputies that the Government has determined on abolishing the censorship, and on establishing, on defined bases, the laws relative to the press."

# SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.

We learn from the New York Tribune, that th parque Lembranca, from Rio de Janeiro, Capt. La Coste, arrived at New York last week, he having with him his wife and a slave nurse. It was also ascertained that the cook and one of the seamen were slaves, all belonging to the captain. Last Saturday morning, on application, Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, issued a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the captain to produce the They were to appear on Monday morning, John Jay, Esq., being expected to appear as their counsel. There can be no doubt as to the result.

# MAINE.

The Legislature of Maine has passed a lav roviding for the election of Representatives to Congress, and county officers, by a plurality of votes; and also an amendment of the Constitution, providing for the election by a plurality of Governor and members of the State Legislature. This will be submitted to the people in Septem-

The tables are turned against the Democrats in New Hampshire. Tuck is said to be elected in the first district, by a majority of about 2,000. Wilson (Whig) is elected in the third district, by a majority of from 300 to 600. This is a sev blow to "the Democracy."

### FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

rding to the latest dates, General Scott as still at Puebla. Santa Anna had not been peen elected Dictator. A Mexican army of thirty thousand had not assembled. A project of attacking General Scott had not been entertained. The American army was not in danger. The city of Mexico was not in a high state of defence. The newspapers at the capital did not seem to be in favor of peace. The rumored difficulty between General Scott and Mr. Trist had not taken place. As to General Taylor, he had not returned to the United States; he had not set out for San Luis Potosi; he had not caught Urrea; he had

not stopped writing letters.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that peace is not yet conquered, and it is not known when it will be.

This, we believe, embraces all the news up to

# ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAM SHIP

The French steam ship Union, Captain Herert, from Cherbourg, June 22, arrived at New York last Thursday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. She these shores would have been abandoned. But brought over 139 passengers, comprising 16 in the a stronger, more exalted feeling than either gave them a strength equal to their day. Perfirst cabin, 27 in the second, and 96 in the steer-

Emilie de Girarden, editor of the Presse, was came, with their wives and little ones, seeking to arrested for libel, in insinuating the sales of titles erect free homes and altars in the New World. to peerage, and was bound over to appear for trial on the 22d of June.

The chamber of Deputies have extended to the 1st of February the law permitting the free importation of food into France from Portugal. The harvests in France promise an abunda

We have accounts of the arrangements entered We have accounts of the arrangements entered into between the Junta and the British commander, guaranteeing a liberal Government to the Portuguese nation. The Junta, deprived of the chief of its squadron, and of its best troops, finally consented to accept the armistice and the four articles of the treaty proposed by Colonel Wilde, on condition that a ministry should be formed which should be a guarantee against despotism and acts of cruelty. A ministry having potism and acts of cruelty. A ministry, having at its head Count Lavradie, was considered the est to satisfy this demand.

#### RECALL OF THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER. The Chevalier Gaspar Jose de Lisboa, Brazilian

Minister at this place, has been recalled; and M. Felippe Pereia Leal, late Secretary of Legation, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires.

"We understand, from the Emperor's late offi-cial message to the Deputies, that he is not alto-gether satisfied with the arrangement which was made through Mr. Lisboa; and it is also said that he late ministry, which had recal have been superseded by a new cabinet. A new minister on the part of the United States, and new ministry on the part of the Emperor, will we trust, remove every difficulty, and restore the best relations between the two countries."

### CONQUEST OF PERU.

HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF PERU, with a Prelin View of the Civilization of the Incas. By WILLIAM E PRESCOTT. In 2 volumes. New York: Harper & Brother For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Was

In the judgment both of the Old World and New, Mr. Prescott ranks among the foremost of modern historians. Every page of his work evinces labor and research; and the artistical merit of his histories is of the highest order. The narrative is full, but not diffuse; warm, though subdued. He looks at his theme with the eye of an chief instruments of our fathers, the sword was artist; overlooks no feature or circumstance which can contribute to an imposing picture; but, amid the kindlings of Imagination, still maintains the sobriety of Reason; so that, when he paints, you feel that the shapes on the canvass are real, the causes which have led to this painful conflict, we colors not exaggerated. Careful research, impartiality, dignity, steadiness of judgment, with a full appreciation of the heroical aspects of his subject, are eminently characteristic of his writings. Still, led to the colonization of the northern and southit may be questioned whether he belongs to the ern portions of this continent, and the different ments are sober and impartial, but not remarka bly acute; his reflections oftener pertinent and striking, than profound. But, where there is so gles for existence, even more than upon its orimuch to admire, it seems ungracious to hint at

The fall of the civilization of the New World before that of the Old, is a theme of grand and melancholy interest, beautifully adapted to the genius of Mr. Prescott. On the one hand, the strange combination of ferocity and refinement in the character of the Mexican; the extraordinary upon the duty of harmonizing the Democratic institutions of the gentle Peruvian; the gorgeous splendor of their empires; their stupendous works of art, overcoming the impossibilities of nature: their golden palaces and temples, and wild traditions :- on the other, the brilliant fanaticism and daring of Cortez; the inexorable resolve of Pi- of the party. The Washington Union quotes zarro; the rapid series of triumphs achieved by them, with a few thousand adventurers, over millions of people, fighting upon their own soil for their own altars; their total subversion, with the aid of a handful of followers, of immense empires, consolidated by the growth of centuries, and inexhaustible in wealth—are themes which few could have handled with so much power as Mr. Pres-

"The Conquest of Pern" is not inferior merit to his former works. He has fully explored his subject, and the results are presented in his usual elegant and graceful style. The arrangement is natural and simple, and the clear, conse utive narrative conveys a distinct view of Peru, before, during, and after the conquest. There is a completeness about the whole that entirely satisfies the mind. The contents are arranged in five books, as follows:

1. Introduction : View of the Civilization of the

2. Discovery of Peru.

3. Conquest of Peru.

4. Civil Wars of the Conquerors 5. Settlement of the Country.

Recent events give some interest to the contrast between the settlements of the Spaniards and Eng-

lish on this continent. The former landed upon empires already civilized to a great extent. They found regularly organized Governments, extending over millions of human beings, associated in families, villages, and cities, cultivating the soil, or engaged in the arts, with innumerable highways for social intercourse and internal commerce. The climate was genial; the land was redeemed from a state of

ature; the people were hospitable. The Spanish adventurers had a home of the own, rich in natural resources, and no persecution, no oppression, drove them forth to seek a habit tion in other climes. The mainspring of their adventures was the basest of all passions—a lust for gold; but conjoined with this, were a love for adventure, and the same kind of fanaticism which

was the original element of the Crusades.

By craft and violence they destroyed the nanality of the people who had at first revered them as gods, extinguished the long line of their monarchs, despoiled them of their wealth, reduced them to vassalage, and substituted their ancient titutions by others scarcely superior in charcter; the only gain to the poor victims being the knowledge of the one true religion, disfigured and debased, however, by the degrading superstition

The conquest was comparatively easy. The first blow successful, all else followed as a matter of course. The seizure of the monarch, the possession of his capital, completed the subjugation of the millions who had been trained to absolute

dependence upon him.

What have been the results? The inert civilization of the conquered has stamped its impress upon the conquerors. The love of gold that ac-tuated these in the beginning, and which they sought to gratify by spoliation, has been their bane ever since, generating luxurious tastes, but paralyzing industry. The wild fanaticism of the conquest has been followed by a stolid, all-pervading superstition; and empires which were born in blood, have been torn and convulsed ever since

and landed on the shores of what now are the United States, and had the English been thereby

mate, tribes of savages, hateful and hating each other, living by hunting, without civil govern-

ment, practicing treachery and violence against

each other. The conquest or extermination of one tribe served only to inflame the fury of the

rest, and deepen the horrors of their vengeance.

The strife was to be perpetual, till the white or

red man was exterminated. Meantime, no mines,

or temples, or palaces of gold and precious stones

fired the hopes of the adventurer. He had every-

thing to do and endure; to cut down a wilderness

build a home, and at the same time struggle against

Had the appetite for gold, even conjoined with

ecution exiled them from their homes, and they

Conscience, the love of freedom, and a laudable

enterprise, laid the foundations of English empire

in the New World. The undertaking was very

different from that of the Spaniards. They found

a civiliza nhich, in organizing the natives into

two or three large empires, and bringing them

under the influence of softening luxuries, with

out conferring a knowledge of the formidable

means of attack and defence characteristic of Eu-

ropean civilization, made them an easy prey to

the conqueror. A few years sufficed to reduce

them to the yoke, and complete the conquest. On

the other hand, the English found innumerable

tribes of savages, ignorant, it is true, of the arms

of civilization, but also unimpaired by its arts;

with their natural energies strung up to the high-

self with a power unequalled even by that of its

original stock. Industry and enterprise marked

the first settlers of the country, and are now the

characteristics of their descendants. Freedom of

subordinate; and the sword is still subordinate.

\* We would not forget, that what we claim for oursel

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The Boston Post and other Northern Dem

with a view of preparing the way for a Nations

similar sentiments from Southern papers, but is

donment of the entire territory below 36 deg. 30

ginal stock

the love of adventure, been their primary motive,

want, sickness, and the savage.

compelled to direct their voyages to the south, how different would have been the destinies of Spain and Britain! Spain might have continued the first power in Europe, and Britain been destroyed by the operation of the same causes that legislation about new lands as he who led the have worked so disastrously upon the former. The English adventurers found an uncivilized world, an unlimited wilderness, an adverse cli-

The Southern Advocate of July 2, contains address from Nicholas Davis, a gubernatorial can

"The solicitations of friends, and numerous gent and respectful applications from persons be-longing to both the great political parties which divide us, have constrained me to become a candi-

And yet he sees danger approaching. The acstrange defection of a powerful ally in a Western

est pitch of endurance and daring, trained immemorially to ferocious warfare and formidable strategy; and without any central head or heart at which to strike. A few years sufficed for the conquest of the civilized Indians of Mexica and Peru. Centuries passed away before the power of the savage Indians at the North was brokenonly a few years ago, two centuries after the believe, developed, in the Hero of the war, the saviour of his country. In little more than a landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock, a few savages on our Southern border were able to keep the United States at bay for eight or But how different the results in this case from those which followed Spanish Conquest and Civilization! Here, owing to the circumstances mentioned, there is a pre-eminent development of man's energies. The best form of civilization in the Old-World transplanted to the New, and unimpaired by any such alloy as debased the Spanish civilization in Peru and Mexico, here reveals it

The same number of the Southern Advocate conins a letter from Samuel F. Rice, a candidate for Congress, designated by the Jacksonville Republican as the "chosen leader and standard bearer" of the Democratic party of his district, in conscience and person was the great object of the which he makes the following avowal:

former, and it is the heritage, carefully preserved, "I am in favor of General Taylor, as the South of the latter.\* The plough and the axe were the Now, after the lapse of several centuries, the two races of conquerors have come into collision; and, without saying one word in palliation of the cannot but see, in the continued defeat of the one, and extraordinary triumph of the other, the legitimate results of the different causes which The character of a nation's manhood depends upon the circumstances of its birth and first strug-

The editor of the Southern Advocate speaking of

Mr. Rice, says: "He has long been a very prominent leader of

eratic papers of its class, are insisting strongly party, suppressing all personal or sectional ani mosities, and cherishing a spirit of compromise, ircular, savs: Convention, which may select a Presidential candidate who shall command the undivided support

min., that is, of nearly all Mexican territory that may be acquired, to the curse of slavery. Upon this basis alone, the Union announces the possibility of compromise. While several leading Democratic papers at the North are gradually preparing the party for a settlement on this principle, by arousing the anti-Federal" spirit of its adherents, and magnifying other questions, so that they may overshadow the great question involved in Wilmot's pro-

viso, there are strong movements in the South against even this compromise. The extracts from slave State papers on our first page are highly instructive. Whether these movements will result in the formation of a new party, or be intended as coercive measures to overawe the Democracy of the North, so that it may yield to the dragooning of a National Con-

vention, is a problem scarcely necessary to solve. They are not the less interesting to political In Alabama, old party lines seem nearly effact

The Southern Patriot contains a letter, dated May 22, from "Many Terry Democrats, of Limestone," addressed to the Hon. George W. LANE, Terry Whig, calling upon him to stand as a candidate for the office of Governor. They say in their letter : "Parties in the South now differ more in name

than in principle. Upon the deeply agitating question of the Wilmot Proviso' there is with the South of unanimity of feeling and of action. And from the universal signs of the times, it is quite evident that there is a Southern Man who now almost and soon will entirely unite the whole South and West and soon will entirely unite the whole South and West
in his support for the Presidency; the blaze of
whose deeds has lighted up the entire country;
whose sagacity, skill, energy, ability, and military
and civil genius, are only equalled by his rare
modesty and disregard of self; whose whole life
and actions have been those of a Patriot, solely
desirous of maintaining his country's honor and

Mr. Lane, in his reply, declining the honor of nomination, agrees with them as to the neces sity of unanimity of action in the South, in relation to national affairs.

"Already," he says, "has the North arrayed herself in open hostility, as of old, against our institutions, and attempted to deprive us of our rights. Her 'Wilmot Proviso' is but an index of Northern feelings, the muttering of the storm and from it Southern men have taken the hint and by it will be secured a firmer bond of union than ever existed at any period of our history."

"An attempt will soon be made, we doubt not, to add territory to our country." \* \* \* \* "If it has been won by strong arms and stout hearts—if purchased by the price of blood—we have claims, for not a battle field in Mexico that has not been watered. watered by the warm blood from Southern veins.

We have rights, and we will maintain them—maintain them as did our fathers—first, by expostulation, then by remonstrance, and lastly by force; for neither domestic troubles nor foreign foes can prostrate or overawe the fathers and brothers of our brave volunteers.

prostrate or overawe the fathers and brothers or our brave volunteers.

"If a crisis come, we have the same gallant old chief, to whom we can look in the hour of danger. The same plain old man, with the stern self-pos-session of a Roman, and the discretion and wis-dom of a sage, who could look upon contending armies unmoved and pat his faithful 'old grey,' when the balls whistled through his mane, will

not fear to assist us. We can hail him to the res

"I doubt not a whole country, and not the South merely, will unite to testify their gratitude. Would to God they may! Who so fit to settle a difficulty about a territory as the man who earned it by his sword? Who so fit to sit over a nation's

didate, "to the voters of Alabama." He says :

We learn, from the tenor of his address, he is a sort of Whig. But he is in favor of "a political approximation," against keeping up old party lines and names, where the principles contended for have no further application; and he lays upon the shelf, as obsolete, the questions of internal improvements, a United States Bank, distribution of the public lands, and "to a great degree" the tariff. But, he says "there is one nawe can neither postpone nor overrate"-"the question of slavery, which has assumed a fearful importance since the commencement of the war with Mexico." The Wilmot Proviso is then severely denounced as utterly unconstitutional, and a gross aggression upon the rights of the slave "To suppose," he remarks, "that there can be any concession to claims like these; that the common fund can be forcibly seized by the Northern portion; that the constitutional rights and privileges of the citizens of the Southern States, inherited from their Revolutionary sires, are to be tamely surrendered to the insolent demands of loathsome fanatics and trading politicians; to suppose these things for an instant, is to mani-

Anxiously meditating on these things, a ray of hope has seemed to penetrate the thick gloom of the future. I sometimes think I can see the workings of a kind Providence in our behalf. If the Mexican war has exposed and made manifest the dangers which threatened the existence of our Union, it has also, I confidently hope and year the whole country has witnessed with aston-ishment and pride, in the character of General Taylor, much to remind us of the stern virtues and the simple grandeur of the Revolution. The public voice has already called him to the Presidential chair. He possesses, in advance, the un-wavering confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is a Southern man and a slaveholder. An adaptation like this to the state of things around us, it seems to me, has occurred but rarely in the history of the world. May it prove to us the means eliverance from impending dangers!

ern candidate for the Presidency. Many Democrats in other States are for him. Senator Nicholas, who was once a United States Senator, and is now a Senator in the Louisiana Legislature, and who has ever been a true Democrat, has nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency in the Louisiana Senate. Senator Nicholas lives in the same State with Gen. Taylor, and knows him well. And whilst Gen. Taylor is claimed to belong to both parties, with the evidences before me, and the great issue e safely trusted by Southern Whigs and Democrats Jefferson gave him his first appointment in 1808; Madison promoted him in 1813. He has for thir-ty years been just and generous to his soldiers. ne has never abused his powers. He is a safe nan. With him the South is safe against the angers of Abolition, and his country is safe against external or internal dangers. I believe that, as President, he would be as impartial and

the Democracy in this State; was nominated for Congress by his party in 1845, against General McConnell; and is now a candidate in the Talla-

The same editor, in an article on Cant. Davis's "A sense of common danger has given a sim taneous direction to all Southern minds; and in General Taylor they see the only man who can unite and harmonize the country, calm the North-ern feeling, and compromise the question of sla-very in new territory. In this connection, Capcareful to lay down distinctly, in advance, the Dayis alludes to the new, strange, and remarkable position recently assumed by Mr. Benton, of Missouri, a most prominent and able leader of basis of party union, which is, the extension of the Missouri compromise line to any new territory hereafter acquired. This, of course, would be a formal aban-

the Democratic party, and who was selected in advance to fill the office of Lieutenant General advance to fill the office of Lieutenant General. In a late letter, Mr. Benton says the next Presidency belongs, of right, to the Northern Democracy—the Northern Democracy have had but one President, and but for a single term, for fifty years. And now they must be allowed to select the candidate—one representing their feelings, wishes, and prejudices! He indicates in a most unmistakeable manner Mr. Silas Wright, of New unmistakeable manner Mr. Silas Wright, of New York—an Anti-Slavery and Anti-Texas man—as the person upon whom the Democracy ought to rally, to save the party from destruction. The slavery question he treats as a matter of no concern—the feeling of the North on the subject ought to be respected! The South ought not to press the question—and rather sustains the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. This new and strange move shows the only hope of the South is in General Taylor. He alone will be able to preserve harmony, and compromise the conflicting feelings of the two extremes of the Union."

Has the world ever witnessed such a jumble in

Has the world ever witnessed such a jumble politics? Southern Whig and Democratic slave holders, uniting in the support of General Taylor, as the "gallant old chief," who, if need be will fight to the death against the Wilmot Pro viso; and Northern Whigs, hating slavery, and solemnly pledged against its extension, shouting for the same "gallant old chief," as the only hope of obtaining a Whig Administration! What

spectacle! LEGISLATION AND MORALS.

Indisposed to obtrude our opinions respect ing the various questions of policy which agi tate the public mind, still, when circumstance require it, they shall be expressed without concealment. The question in regard to granting licenses to retail intoxicating liquors, has, from time to time, entered into the politics of many of the States; and it cannot be disguised, that even the true friends of the Temperance cause are not entirely united in opinion concerning it. As the views of one of our correspondents on the subject have been commented upon in several of our exchanges, it becomes proper to present a distinct statement of our own sentiments.

To license a system or practice, by law, is to invest it with legislative sanction. The implication is, that it is a system or practice which, if unrestrained, might become injurious to society. The tendency is, to perpetuate the thing licensed, by counteracting to a great extent its evil conse dences, and by elevating it to respectability The legislative power of the town, city, or State an emanation from the people, whatever virtue and intelligence it may represent the grand defence of the tolerated evil. When as in most cases is the fact, a license is granted for a consideration, the corporation then deriver a part of its revenue from it.

As the necessary presumption is, that no legis lative body, representing a Christian people, would deliberately license, sanction by law, a palpably immoral practice, pregnant with ruin, the inference is, that what it licenses is not thus imoral and ruinous

Let us apply this. The Legislature by law disre licensed; and all, by that act, are placed on the ame level, in the eye of the law, as it regards moral

respectability. The Legislative power virtually pronounces gambling and fornication as legitimate and proper as auctioneering. The same is true, when the license is extended to the retailing of intoxicating liquor. The State pronounces it a legitimate business, and interposes its broad shield between it and the moral sentiment of the Temperance part of the community.

Entertaining such views, we have always steadfastly opposed the whole license system, in relation to any practice wrong in itself, or vitally injurious in its consequences. We have not asked, nor do we ask, for legislation to regulate men's appetites, or compel them to be virtuous and sober. This is not the province of legislation. The heart can be reached, the life truly reformed, only by the law of Him who made man originally in his own image. But we have a right to demand that the sanction of human law be withdrawn from wrong practices. The Legislative body, in licensing dram-selling, gives a positive endorsement to the practice. We demand that it revoke this endorsement, by repealing the license, and letting the practice stand upon its own merits or demerits. Let the community in which tional subject of paramount importance," which it exists, decide whether it be a legitimate business, or nuisance; and do not interpose a law

which shall baffle its decision. There are two ways, were the license system abolished, in which dram-selling might be reached-by indictment as a nuisance, or by the decision of a majority of the voters in any ward or township. The true policy of the Temperance men is, to obtain authority from the Legislature for the latter course. Let a law be passed, granting to every ward or township the right to say, by a majority of its voters, whether intoxicating liquor shall be sold within its limits or not. But, it is asked, "Whence does a majority de-

rive a right to inflict a grievous wrong upon a minority?" Who claims for a majority such a fest an utter ignorance of the history, the char- right? The claim is, that the majority has a acter, the whole nature, of our Southern popula- right to prevent a minority from committing a grievous wrong upon the society of which they are members. The Legislative power extends to tion of Northern Legislatures, the well-known | the definition and prohibition of nuisances; and majorities in both Houses of Congress, and "the to the prohibition of acts which necessarily endanger the rights and vital interests of society. State," are looked upon with alarm. But there Hence, racing in the streets of a city is forbidden. Hence, a license must be obtained to sell gunpowder, and its manufacture is or may be forbidden in every city or densely populated neighborhood. Hence, brothels and gamblinghouses are made unlawful. Hence, the people living on a street have no right to block it up with building materials-nor have the merchants on Pennsylvania avenue the right to prevent free passage along the sidewalks by their boxes-nor, a some cities, has a shopkeeper the right to extend his sign into the street beyond a certain distance, determined by ordinance. These are mere specimens of a numberless class of cases, in which the legislative authority forbids acts or things because they are nuisances, or because they conflict with the rights or interests of the whole community. The grand, primary idea of legislation is the protection of the rights of society and the individual against aggression. If there be no right of legislation in such cases, then is there no right to legislate against theft, forgery, or arson; for, the only reason that can be alleged in support of such legislation is, that the rights

and true interests of society require it. We do not ask the Legislature to pass a Tem perance ordinance for the whole State. This might be highly inexpedient, as public sentiment in different sections may be so low as to cause a most injurious reaction against State action. But let the Legislature wash its hands of all participation in the practice of encouraging dram-selling and dram-drinking. Let it turn the practice out, upon its own demerits, simply authorizing every ward or township in the State, which chooses, to prohibit the vicious practice. No pos- | Cincinnati, of flour, wheat, and corn, in five sible harm, but incalculable benefit, must result | months of 1946, and the corresponding months of from this policy, which is thoroughly democratic 1847, show a vast increase of arrivals t is carrying the question to the people in their primary assemblies; and there is no danger that legislation will be in advance of public sentiment, when it will be merely local, operating only within the smallest subdivisions of society, each delibe rating and deciding for itself.

#### THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN VERMONT We commend the following communication

o our readers, especially in Vermont. The old parties in that State have gone further, perhaps, on the Anti-Slavery question, than in any other State. Now, just suppose they were equally Anti-Slavery in every free State of the nion; what would it avail against the influence of slavery in our Federal Councils or general politics? It will be seen, that both Whigs and Democrats, while passing strong Anti-Slavery esolutions in the Legislature, practically nullify them by sustaining the entire pro-slavery policy of their several parties, acting as national organ zations. They resolve that they will use all just and lawful means to accomplish the overthrow of slavery, and then go straightway and use all their efforts to elect a President, pledged by his practice and principles to support or extend it!

How can any reasonable Whig or Democra expect the Liberty men to disband their party, while inconsistency so gross and ruinous continue o mark the policy of the old parties? Let our friends in Vermont stand firm. The concessi already made by the old parties show what their sistent voting has achieved. For the sake of curing all that they have won, and bringing up ooth Whig and Democrat, in that State, to conistency of Anti-Slavery action, both in their rederal and State relations, let them adhere to their own organization. If they compromise, who shall contend against the spirit of compromis in the old parties?

Nor can they be justly charged with factious ess in such a course. Doubtless, the moment the Whigs and Democrats in Vermont sincerely resolve that they will not only talk against slavery in their Legislature, but refuse their support to any candidate for office under the Federal Govern ent, who is a supporter or practicer of slavery, or who will not uniformly sustain all constitu tional Anti-Slavery action, there can be no con-

We trust that the recent divisions in so ctions may have no influence in lessening the zeal of our Vermont friends. They, at least, are nited—there being no differences of opinion nong them, either in principles or policy. A arge increase of the vote in that State will exert wholesome influence upon our friends in other

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN VERMONT. BRANDON, VERMONT, July 1, 1847.

DR. BALLEY; In your "Introductory" in the first number of the Era, is the following passage:
"In Vermont, though the dominant party was Anti-Slavery in its State policy, still, in consequence of its connection with a national party, controlled to a great extent by pro-slavery sentiment, it (the Liberty vote) rose from 6,080 in 1845 to 6,671 in 1846."

As the Whic is the "dominant" party in this As the Whig is the "dominant" party in this

State, the above paragraph might convey the impression that the Democratic party was not "Anti-Slavery in its State policy." Now, sir, nothing can be further from the fact; and to make this can be further from the fact; and to make this appear, I propose to quote two or three Legislative resolutions, being a fair specimen of the "thousand and one" which have emanated for the last twelve years from the prolific "Resolution Department" of our Legislative mill. "Resolution Department" of our Legislative mill. "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont, That we believe Congress have the power, by the Constitution of the United States, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States; and if Congress refuse to abolish slavery in the District, of Columbia, that the seat of the General Government

refuse to abolish slavery in the District, of Co-lumbia, that the seat of the General Government ought to be removed from that District, to a place where slavery and the slave trade does not and cannot exist.

"Resolved, That we believe Congress has the

"Resolved, That we believe Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States in this Union, and to make such laws as shall effectually prevent this trade, and ought to exercise that power. "Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States ought to be amended, so as to prevent the existence and maintenance of slavery in any form-or manner."

183, we find that the foregoing resolutions pununimously, every Democrat and Whig v for them.

The next year, both parties in the Legislature adopted, unanimously, another batch of resolu-tions, of similar import, one of which is so ex-pressive, and has been so consistently adhered to in the subsequent practice of those parties, that we give it entire.

we give it entire.

"Resolved, That we desire the speedy abolition
of slavery throughout the whole land; and that we
will use all just and lawful means within our

will use all just and lawful means within our power to accomplish that end."

Can any one doubt, after reading these resolves, that the Whigs and Democrats of Vermont are "fanatical" Abolitionists of the most rabid character? With what contempt would they treat the to nominate or support for office a slaveholder, or any man who would countenance slavery? If duelling were fashionable at the North, it might cost the wretch having the temerity to make

landerous an imputation his life. But here a query naturally arises, as to what lisposition a Whig or Democratic National Conrention would make of such resolutions. Their very introduction, at such Conventions, would at be an era, if not a "National Era would Congress and the President, of these Abo litionists, entertain such propositions?

Another important query also arises, in consequence of the following historical fact: The next

year after the passage of the foregoing resolu-tions, the very men who unitedly sustained them deposited their votes for James K. Polk, or Henry Clay, for President. In order to assist in reconciling any little seeming inconsistency in the con-duct of these good Abolitionists, we earnestly commend to them a careful perusal of the letter, and speeches of the former, and the ever-to-be ibered speech of the latter to the Senate in We trust, however that these men, so prolific in good resolutions, will cheerfully unite with all

others of like sentiment, without distinction of party or place, in obtaining a pledge from Zuchary Taylor, that he will "use all the means in his rower for the speedy abolition of slavery throughouthe whole land," that he will go " for the prohibi tion of slavery between the several States," and for "its abolition in the District of Columbia and Territories," before entertaining the most distant thought of nominating or voting for him for President, or for any other man who will not make similar pledges. We shall see.

# For the National Era THE AMERICAN MECHANIC

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE. Lift up thine iron hand, on of the stalwart.arm and fearless eye t proudly now thine iron hand on high— Firm and undaunted stand!

No need hast thou of gems, ock the temple of thy glorious thought-

Thou art our God's high priest, Standing before great Nature's mighty shrine For the whole world the glorious task is thine To spread the eternal feast. Even like the Hebrew chief rikest thou the rock, and from its deep ysterious heart, the living waters leap To give the earth relief.

Mighty among thy kind, Standest thou, man of iron toil, midway Between the earth and heaven, all things to sway By thy high-working mind! Thou canst delve in the earth, And from its mighty caves bring forth pure gold Thou canst unwrap the clouds in heaven rolled, And give the lightning birth.

Thou hast the stormy sea sained to thy chariot wheels, and the wild winds bey the o'erruling intellect that binds Their rushing wings to thee. Thou canst bid Thought go forth the electric pinions of the air, through the opposeless ether thou canst bear Thy words from South to North.

Thou canst new lands create, Where the wild-rolling wave no mastery owns.
And the vast distance of opposing zones
Canst thou annihilate! Lift then thy hand to heaven!

# Spread thy toil sceptre o'er the sea an Thou hast the world intrusted to thy Earth to thy charge is given! MIAMI CANAL-TRADE OF CINCINNATI

The following statement, from the Cincinnati Gazette, of the receipts, by the Miami canal, at

Months.	Barre	els of ur.	Bushe		Bushels of corn.		
	1846.	1847.	1846.	1847.	1846.	184	
February - March - April May June	30,191 32,219 6,272 6,311	27,777 30,162 33,386 38,630 25,655	1,946 3,517 - 1,229	6,074 10,249 10,310 27,311 23,078	15,183 17,921 26,061 13.041	93, 150, 100, 93, 96,	
	74,993	155,610	6,692	77,022	72,226	534,	

FLOUR AND GRAIN. The quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley

in the years 1846 and 1847, is as follows: Flour, bbls. Wheat, bush. Corn, bush. Barley, bush 628,089 451,319 25,8 64,342 110,009 Increase 129,904 197,747 338,391 The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of July, inclusive, is as follows: Flour, bbls. Wheat, bush. Corn, bush. Barley, bus 1847 1,578,170 1,523,147 2,750,031 240,64 1846 1,064,366 382,937 596,334 144,86 1,440,210 2,153,697 Increase 513,804 By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared

#### The receipts of corn thus far exceed by 1,139,882 bushels the entire receipts of 1846.—Albany Jon

with the corresponding period of last year, shows an excess equal to 801,846 barrels of flour.

FIRST DISTRICT SCHOOL. On Tuesday morning, the First District School was examined. About 140 pupils, including 36 girls, are attached to it, under the superintendence of Mr. Henshaw. The ages of the scholars range from seven to fourteen years; and they have consequently been occupied in only the elementary and common English branches of study. No notice of the intended examination having been given previously to the evening immediately preceding, the pupils, of course, had not the benefit of a general review. Under such circumstances, their performances were highly creditable to themselves and their instructor.

# THE REFORMED GAMBLER

Last Monday evening, Mr. Green, assisted by Mr. Crosby of the Harmoneon singers, entertained the citizens at Temperance Hall. A very large and respectable audience were in attendance Mr. Green, the Reformed Gambler, delivered a highly interesting lecture, interspersed with exhibitions of tricks illustrative of the gamester's modes of deception. All present seemed fully satisfied of the possibility of such frauds, and of their general practice among gamblers. Mr. Crosby delighted the meeting by several performances in his characteristic style of singing. Mr. Green announced a similar entertainment for the next Wednesday evening.

#### PENNY PAPERS. To the Editor of the National Era :

DEAR SIR: "A writer in a Boston paper" is in error in contradicting my statement, that Lewis Tappan, of New York, issued the first penny paper in the United States. It was called the "Young Christian," was printed by William S. Dorr, Fulton street, New York, and was published some months ahead of the "Sun," the latter paper being in advance of the "Transcript," and not before it, as I had supposed. Mr. Tappan, I am sure, did not dream that I intended to give him the credit of originating the penny press; and though he never coveted the honor, it is no reason he should not publicly enjoy it. DEAR SIR: "A writer in a Boston paper"

CHEAP BREAD .- The following receipt appear Chear Bread.—The following receipt appeared in a recent number of the Birmingham Journal:
Mix rice with the dough, at the rate of one pound of rice to a peck of flour, and for every pound thus used an extra loaf will be obtained. The following is the way in which it is used: Get a pound of good rice, boil it until nearly pulpy, without destroying its granulated form; strain of the water, and let it stand until cold; then well mix it with the flour, yeast, &c., and it will be found that an extra loaf has been obtained, and that the bread is also sweeter, whiter, and moister, and will keep for any reasonable length of er, and will keep for any reasonable length of time. Sago, the same quantity, used in the same way, will also much improve the bread, both in quantity and quality, but not to the extent of the rice.

### GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

CROPS IN FRANCE.—The grain crops in France are said to be magnificent. The vines are overloaded with grapes. The pears, plums, and apples, are much injured by small worms, which ap-

CURE FOR THE POTATO DISEASE.-A French paper states that Mr. Ratier, a farmer near Poiciers, has completely succeeded in preserving his potato crop by placing common salt on each por-tion of the seed. The same experiment has been made by M. Willien, a chemist in the department of the Upper Rhine, with marked success. In the latter case, potatoes planted in the usual manner, in the same field, were destroyed by the disease.

ONE IN A THOUSAND .- A young man named John Armour, an apprenticed clerk in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, was lately called upon to give evidence, along with other clerks, in a case of fraud. Twelve witnesses came forward and took the usual oath; the thirteenth was Armour, whose testimony was most valuable, as he alone could identify the prisoner. When the oath was tendered to him, in a calm, clear voice, he refused to take it. The sheriff demanded his reason. He replied, "Because I cannot disobey Christ." "Where did you read that?" "Swear not at all," was the clear reply. The sheriff remarked, "You are too young to hold such opinions, in opposition to so many good men. When did you first entertain them?" "When I began to think for myself," said the noble youth. After being taunted with questions and remarks, and sneeringly told that his "sentiments savored more of conceit than conscience," after he had been removed three times and taken back, to see if he would change, and had stated that he was neither a Friend, a Moravian, nor a Separatist, the prisoner was liberated for want of his evidence, which could not be received without an oath, and the conscientious boy was himself sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and refused permission to see his parents for two weeks. It is feared that when his term of imprisonment expires he will not be again received into the bank as clerk; his prospects for life, unless his friends interpose, may be ruined, and himself classed with criminals, for obeying his conscience. The Society of Friends have petitioned the Queen, and strenuous legislative efforts will be made to extend to all having conscientious scruples against taking an oath the same privilege now granted to the Society of Friends.

HOMINY IN ENGLAND .- A correspondent of the London Patriot, commenting upon an article in that paper, in which it is said that "the rich eat hominy and other mixed breads, and why should not all classes do the same?" asks, "What is hominy?" That is a very important question. "One may infer," he adds, "that it is a preparation of Indian corn, (i. e., maize, a species of zea, belonging to the great natural order of graminem,) made by bruising it along with some other substances. By "some other substances," he may mean pre pared chalk, bone dust, or any one of the hundred villanous adulterations which enter into the composition of London bread; or, less knowing in the arts of the crafty, he may imagine that it is compounded by a due admixture of sour milk. saleratus, butter, and eggs. Shades of our Virginia mothers, what an unbaptized heathen! Hominy mixed up with other substances! Think of it, ye who have luxuriated over a bowl of the "genuine home made," with its soft swelling grains, white as snow flakes, flecked here and there with golden butter, or swimming in delicious cream. Hominy and OTHER mixed breads! No wonder the English find our Indian corn indigestible. Hominy "bruised along with other substances, and made into bread," is just one shade better than

one months old, weighing seventy-three pounds, and standing three feet high, within one inch. He was under the care of his nurse on his way to his parents.

DR. CHALMERS, the Edinburgh Witness says, died of heart disease, and not apoplexy.

A DILEMMA.-A French gentleman, swimming across Serpentine river, was seized with a cramp, and some gentlemen on the bridge raised the cry of "boat." The boatmen ran to the spot, but, when the almost exhausted swimmer tried to get in, repulsed him, saying it was all gammon. The poor fellow at last made out to reach the shore, but now his clothes were on the other side. He tried to prevail on some one to bring them, but without success. He then attempted to cross the bridge in a state of nudity, but the policeman threatened to take him into custody. At last, somebody, uncommonly benevolent, released him from his difficulty. The whole transaction was a beautiful exhibition of brotherly love.

CARE FOR THE FAITH.—The ecclesiastical tribunal of Santiago has issued a warrant for the arrest of Cubi, a teacher of phrenology and animal magnetism-the object being to prevent the growth of materialism and heresy!

O'CONNELL.-A member of Parliament, in the grey light of a winter morning at Canterbury, saw a figure, muffled up, emerge from the cathedral Further observation revealed the features of Daniel O'Connell. Inquiring of the beadle, he learned that O'Connell had given him a sovereign to be permitted to stay all night by the tomb of Thomas A' Becket. The Liberator was distinguished for his devotion to the church.

THE POPE, with the great benevolence and wisdom that characterizes his movements, is making efforts to elevate the Jews in Rome, and meliorate their condition.

THE FUNERAL OF CHALMERS WAS a national af fair. Fifteen hundred persons were in the procession when it left his residence.

ETHER, according to a correspondent of the Times, is taking the place of rum. A small apparatus has been invented for ladies, some of whom, having once experienced the delightful effects of etherization, are falling into the habit of resorting to it. He mentions a chemist who has become a miserable slave to it, and is fast sinking into

THE PACHA OF DAMASCUS lately issued a proc amation, enjoining the women, when they went out, to be more strictly veiled, on pain of having their noses cut off-the old scamp!

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD .- The Bedford (Eng.) Times says that great consternation has sed certain classes at Luton, from the prevalence of a rumor that Queen Victoria had ordered all children under five years old to be put to death, should the scarcity of provisions continue! One poor woman was seen to weep bitterly at the idea of losing her children.

ANECDOTE OF DR. CHALMERS,-There was AMECDOTE OF DR. CHALMERS.—There was a little old woman in the city of Glasgow who much admired Dr. Chalmers, and diligently attended all his sermons, on Sundays and week-days, whether they were doctrinal or practical, theological or astronomical. One day she came home in great perplexity. Dr. Chalmers had dwelt much on a "moral lever." with which he wished to uplift human nature. What a "moral lever" was the little diverse weekly not divine. A friend to be interested to the city of the control of the control of the city of the c trying to realize the ideal, and make the imagery palpable. The little old woman paused—mused—and at last the fire burned. She bethought of the indignity to the pulpit, the subject, the doctor, and herself, by so gross a materialization of the "moral lever," and, bursting with indignation, she asked, "Do you mean to tell me that Dr. Chaimers would preach a hale hour about a poker."—Manchester Examiner.

ropes attached to them, they entered the surf, and succeeded in conveying a rope to the wrecks, by means of which the sailors were got ashore. Both the Committee of Lloyd's and the Humane Soci-ety have contributed to a collection for the heroic women, who are in very humble circumstances.

women, who are in very humble circumstances.

O'Connell.—A tipsy Orangeman in a Liverpool steamer once undertook to harass the Liberator by a series of petry annoyances. O'Connell, after having borne with this for a while, turned his very expressive eye to the man, and said, "I begin now to remember something of you." "Yes," said the Orangeman, "I have given you cause to remember me, may be—may be I'll give you more, Mr. O'Connell, before I have done with you." "Yes, sure enough," said the orator, mildly and quietly, "I now recollect perfectly; you're the very man I got off from the last Kilkenny assizes, when you were tried for horse stealing—more when you were tried for horse stealing—more blame to me." The tormentor was at once extinguished. It was all in vain that he offered explanations, and references of undoubted respectability-his character was fixed for that voyage.

# THE AFFRAY AT ANNAPOLIS.

An examination into this affair took place at Baltimore on the 8th. There were no witnesses on the part of the citizens of Annapolis present. A Baltimore paper gives the following, as the result of this partial inquiry:

The main facts testified to by the witnesses were—that, after it had been agreed to let the boat remain at Annapolis, several slight outbreaks occurred between the people of the town and those belonging to the steamboat party. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, preparations were made by Capt. Sutton to start for the city. While these preparations were being made, parties on the forward deck of the boat, and others on the wharf, were bantering and abusing one on the wharf, were bantering and abusing one

In the midst of this recrimination, the stern line of the boat was cast loose from the shore without the orders of the captain, and the boat swung round and grounded. Immediately (and on this point the witnesses all agree) a perfect storm of bricks, stones, and other missiles, were thrown from the shore upon the boat. These missiles, it was in evidence, were thrown indiscriminately, not only among those who occupied the forward deck, but also among the ladies and children who were assembled on the promenade deck.

Most of the witnesses testified to the fact of a colored man being very active among the assail-

ants on shore, and throwing stones directly among the ladies. Another black man was seen attemptthe ladies. Another black man was seen attempting to fire a gun at the steamboat, which, however, flashed in the pan. Capt. McAllister and a number of the other witnesses testified that firearms were used by those on shore, and that they heard the bullets whistling by them.

In regard to the firing from the boat, it was in evidence that from twelve to eighteen shots were fired. The rifles of Capt. McAllister's company, together with the hell cartridges which they held

fired. The rifles of Capt. McAllister's company, together with the ball cartridges, which they had brought for the purpose of target firing, had been placed in a room on the after part of the boat, from which they were taken by persons not belonging to the company, and fired at those on shore. It was proved that Capt. McA. and his company had used every means in their power to arrest the affray, and prevent the use of their arms.

The evidence in regard to the attempt to fire the cannon, and successful exertions of Col. Kane to prevent it, was similar to what has already been published. Capt. McAllister also testified that e saw them sponging and ramming the gun. The witnesses all testified that they were unable to identify any of the parties who fired from the boat on the persons on the shore.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY INTELLIGENCE NEW ENGLAND FRIENDS.

In the minutes of the New England Yearly Meeting of Friends for 1847, is the following tes-

"In contemplating the present war in which our country is engaged, its exceeding wickednes has been forcibly presented to us, not only in its di rect consequences as a war, but in the principal object which, as we believe, produced it, namely, the perpetuation and extension of slavery. We have been concerned that our members may keep ever before them the miseries and sinfulness inseparable from the practice of holding our fellow-men in bondage, and its utter inconsistency with Product.—The people at Stratford railway station (England) were lately astonished by a wonderful prodigy, in the shape of an infant, twentyone months old waighing common than the stratford railway station (England) were lately astonished by a wonderful prodigy, in the shape of an infant, twentyone months old waighing common than the stratford railway station (England) were lately astonished by a wonderful prodigy, in the shape of an infant, twenty-one months old waighing common than the stratford railway station (England) were lately astonished by a wonderful prodigy, in the shape of an infant, twenty-one months old waighing common than the stratford railway station (England) were lately astonished by a wonderful prodigy, in the shape of an infant, twenty-one months old waighing common than the stratford railway station (England) were lately astonished by a wonderful prodigy, in the shape of an infant, twenty-one months old waight and the stratford railway station (England) were lately astonished by a wonderful prodigy, in the shape of an infant, twenty-one months old waight and the stratford railway station (England) were lately astonished by a wonderful prodigy, in the shape of an infant, twenty-one months old waight and the stratford railway station (England) were lately astonished by a wonderful prodigy, in the shape of an infant, twenty-one months old waight and the stratford railway station (England) were lately as the stratford railway station (England) were lately Lord, to bear our testimony against it, not feeling excused therefrom in consequence of its practical enactment not coming immediately before our view, in this part of our land."

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE SLAVES. We have never noticed so much apparent in-

terest in the religious instruction of the slave population as has been very recently manifested in the South. Even in Charleston, the subject has been taken up, as will appear by the following resolutions, adopted at a "large and respectable meeting" in that place, at which the Hon. F. H. Elmore made a speech:
"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meet

ing, the proper religious instruction of the colored population is a duty pressed upon us by considerations of sound policy, as well as Christian

obligation.
"Resolved, That we concur entirely in the opin-"Resolved, That we concur entirely in the opinions expressed by the Session of this church, and by the Presbytery of Charleston, that, in order that such instruction should be given efficiently, and at the same time with proper safeguards, it must be afforded by thoroughly educated ministers, of sound principles, who are devoted to the welfare of that people, and who understand our institution."

stitutions.
"Resolved, That the offer of the Rev. John B. "Resolved, That the offer of the Rev. John B. Adger to devote himself gratuitously to this work of piety and usefulness, embodying, as he does in himself, all the qualifications desirable for this delicate and responsible office, should be accepted, and the funds be immediately subscribed for the creetion of a church for a colored congregation under his ministry.

"Resolved, That a subscription for this object be new owned, to raise the funds recessary to be

Resolved, I hat a subscription for this object be now opened, to raise the funds necessary, to be received by the committee appointed by the Session, and expended under their management.

"The committee then having given an opportunity to all present of subscribing, the meeting was adjourned.

was adjourned " WM. MILLER, Secretary." better than none. It will be a very difficult matter to instruct the slave in the knowledge of a Divine Redeemer, no matter with what restric- hold on to Kentucky, with more hope of final suctions, without in some degree elevating his nature.

# MARYLAND.

A public meeting was recently held at Hagerstown, Maryland, in relation to the Carlisle riot. An address on the relations of Pennsylvania and Maryland was adopted, appealing to the people of the former in behalf of the law of 1793 concerning fugitives from service, and calling upon Congress to interfere for the protection of slave property. The address says:

"The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by their act of the last session, prohibited her judges, magistrates, and other officers, from exercising the powers which Congress, by the act of 1793, made it their duty to exercise."

According to the decision of the Supreme Cour in the Prigg case, this duty Congress had no right to impose upon State magistrates, and these are at perfect liberty to refuse to act, or the State may lawfully prohibit their action in the premises. A reference to the decision will prove this. The address further says:

The address further says:

"This present meeting is probably a fair portrait of the population of Maryland. A majority of the persons composing it are not slaveholders, and the number is not small of those who are nonslaveholders on principle; but yet there is not cone who will violate, or patiently see violated, the chartered rights of his fellow-citizens.

"The black race, as free people and as slaves, are here all about us. It is fair to suppose that, with like intelligence, our opportunities must have given us fuller and more exact knowledge of the subject of negro slavery, than have those who, from their distant abodes, cry aloud and spare not, of matters in no wise concerning them, and which they do not see, and cannot understand.

"The State of Maryland, in proof of her active benevolence to the blacks, might refer to the fact that the loudest lover of that race has not gone before her in solid efforts to colonize them in that land in which alone they can hope to rise to the proper level of man.

"The census also shows that, compared with her population, no State has ever contained so large a proportion of emancipated a mid-in this necessary of the purpose of making nominations, and also of a double series of lectures.

MICHIGAN.

We noticed the proceedings of the Michigan Liberty Convention last week. The following resolution was adopted, according to the Signal of Liberty, by a majority of two-thirds or three-fourths.

"Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, That we recommend to the National Liberty Committee to call a National Convention, for the nomination, and the number of the United States, at Cleveland, or some there are the loudest lover of that race has not gone before her in solid efforts to colonize them in that land in which alone they can hope to rise to the proper level of man.

"The census also shows that, compared with her population, no State has ever contained so large a proportion of the free people of the confiction of the free people of the confiction of the free people of the c

lence had caused all the most painful features of slavery to disappear, and almost every day brought new instances of voluntary liberation. Such wa the case some twenty years since."

It then proceeds to say, that such legislation as that of Pennsylvania will serve only to check the growing Anti-Slavery sentiment, &c. We cannot believe it. Pennsylvania has legislated, first, to prevent her magistrates and constables from having anything to do with the business of slaveanything to do with the business of slave-catching; and, secondly, to protect her own peo-ple against being kidnapped. That is all. And will the non-slaveholders, or even the few slaveholders of Maryland, strive to perpetuate an evil which is desolating their State, just to spite a sister State, for doing what Maryland would do, were she free; especially when, by such conduct, they would be injuring themselves, and not their neighbors?

THE EXAMINER, OF LOUISVILLE.

While the political press of Louisville is greet ing the Examiner in the most friendly terms, one paper there has invoked a mob for its destruction. That is the Baptist Banner, edited by the Rev. W. C. Buch, who says:

W. C. Buck, who says:

"The Examiner is, we take it, the 'True American revived;' and we mistake the spirit of our citizens if they will encourage an avowed and notorious Abolitionist of a neighboring city to come here or to remain in Cincinnati, where he now resides, and throw firebrands into this commutation."

The Cincinnati Times, a political paper, thus efers to his reverend neighbor;

"We can see no use in keeping open courts of justice, to punish riot and bloodshed, when the organ of a religious society thus indirectly calls upon the mob to commit outrages both against religious and law?" igion and law." We hope the newspapers will pass the name of this Reverend W. C. Buck around. To the honor of Kentucky, be it said, that among all our politi-

cal exchanges from that State, we have seen

nothing of Mr. Buck in them. The Examiner grows better and better. We are glad to see that the National Anti-Slavery Standard and Pennsylvania Freeman, which were filled with righteous abhorrence at the discrest Era, are abounding in praise of the still more discreet Examiner.

# ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

We are indebted to the New York Tribune for he following:

"The Sangamo Journal contains full reports of the debates and votes. Mr. Bond, on the 24th ultimo, offered a resolution, providing a separate article, forever prohibiting free colored persons from settling in the State, and preventing owners of slaves from setting them free in Illinois, under effective penalties. effective penalties.
"Mr. Brockman said that the colored people

would have no rights in common with the citiz

of Illinois.

"Mr. Adams tried to get rid of the resolution, by moving that the Legislature should have no power to pass laws to oppress the colored people.

"Mr. Pinckney declared that some of the recently passed State laws against the negro race would be a disgrace to any people claiming to be free, enlightened, and humane.

"Mr. Norton said, that thus to exclude free persons was an infinement of the Huited States.

negroes was an infringement of the United States Constitution, they being citizens.

"Mr. Kinney said that free persons of color

were a great pest to society.
"Mr. Davis had been born and reared in a slave State, had owned slaves, and yet regarded slavery as an evil. He was opposed to Mr. Bond's reso-

ution.

"Mr. Singleton would not have Illinois made a receptacle of all the worthless, superannuated negroes that slave owners might choose to send.

"Mr. Geddes liked the resolution to exclude negroes, but the people might not like it. It might endanger the adoption of the Constitution. If they were here as a legislative body, he would vote for such a proposition. [In that case, the people would have to bear it, having no veto!]

"Many other members delivered their sentiments, and the resolution was laid on the table for the present.—80 to 55." the present—80 to 55."

MR. SMITH AND THE LIBERTY LEAGUE. The last number of the Liberty Press, of Utica contains a letter from Gerrit Smith, vindicating his course in not declining the nomination of the "Liberty League." We give an extract:

"Much as I love the Liberty party, and tena "Much as I love the Liberty party, and tenaciously as I cling to it, I am obliged to confess,
that the "Liberty League" is a better one; and
that it is your and my duty to labor to bring up
the Liberty party to the high, everywhere open,
and honorable ground occupied by this new party.
To imitate this new party, not to disparage and
condemn it, is the appropriate work of the Liberty party. And such is my persuasion of the
discernment and integrity of the Liberty party,
that I believe it will promptly enter upon this
work—will promptly yield to the demands of developing truth. By so doing, it will effectually
call back those who have left it; and they will return, accompanied by thousands of Anti-Slavery turn, accompanied by thousands of Anti-Slavery free trade men, peace men, land reformers, &c., who will precede, by only a little space, tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of persons of like faith."

Time will show that he is mistaken. So w think.

# NOBLE DEED.

A preacher in a slave State, whose whole hear is set upon advancing the cause of emancipation, but who has but little of this world's goods, recently redeemed a colored woman, formerly a slave belonging to his father. "This woman," says the noble-hearted liberator, in a letter to a friend, "sustained to me a relation different from all others of her people. She had labored for my food, clothing, and education, from my very childhood. To redeem her was to give up some land which I owned that was purchased partly by her labor. It was to give into her hands liberty for her toil for me. This I would like her to have done for me, had I as a slave labored for her, and We know very well the qualified kind of instruction that is intended to be given, but this is posterity will ever after be free also. To do it, I mortgaged the last piece of land I owned. I am now at the bottom of my purse, and shall still cess through the blessing of God than ever. I Had the meeting adopted a resolution in favor of gave the woman a passport to go free immediategiving the Bible to the slave, without note or com-ment, it would have done much better.

ly, and am making arrangements to have her re-corded free at the first sitting of the county court."

The Green Mountain Freeman contains numerou

for in it, and which is the vital principle of the

republican edifice.

"Resolved, That those papers and politicians which have denounced Polk and the Mexican war, and at the same time are pushing the nomination of Taylor for the Presidency, exhibit a sad yet perfect illustration of 'straining at a gnat, and swallowing'—Mexico!"

### THE CONVENTION.

The Essex Transcript says:

The Essex Transcript says:

"We are sorry to see the editors of the Era and Emancipator disagreeing so materially in reference to the Liberty National Convention. We agree with the former, that it would have been well to have had a more general expression in favor of the Convention this fall, before arraying it as fixed for that time; but as it is, we are ready to unite in promoting it, as the best thing to be done. We hope the editor of the Era will himself see the subject in the same light. We have need of union and harmony; and to secure this sacrifices of individual opinion must somethis, sacrifices of individual opinion must some-times be made.

"In the mean time, we for one shall not under-

take to criminate the motives of those who differ with us on this matter." We do not think we have differed much from

our friend at any time.-Ed. Era. MAINE.

The resolutions passed by the Democratic Legislature of Maine, and printed under an order of June 30th, define the position of "the Democracy" of that State on the question of sla-

"Resolved, That Maine; by the action of her State Government, and by her Representation in Congress, should abide cheerfully by the letter and spirit of the concessions of the Constitution of the United States; at the war, time resisting firmly all demands for their enlargement or extension.

"Resolved, That the sentiment of this State is "Resolved, That the sentiment of this State is profound, sincere, and almost universal, that the influence of slavery upon productive energy is like the blight of mildew; that it is a moral and social evil; that it does violence to the rights of man, as a thinking, reasonable, and responsible being. Influenced by such considerations, this State will oppose the introduction of slavery into any territory which may be acquired as an indemnity for claims upon Mexico.

"Resolved, That, in the acquisition of any free territory, whether by purchase or otherwise, we deem'it the duty of the General Government to extend over the same the ordinance of seventeen

extend over the same the ordinance of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, with all its rights and privileges, conditions and immunities.
"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to support and carry out the principles of the fore-

oing resolutions.
"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States."

# PENNSYLVANIA.

We see by the Mercer Luminary and Washing ton Patriot, that county Liberty meetings are now in progress in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of sustaining the nomination of the State Convention. We rejoice to see this. Let there be a response from all parts of the State. The Patriot is urging the employment of an efficient lecturer and agent.

MR. GIDDINGS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. Mr. Giddings's Speech.—On Tuesday evening, June 30, Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, addressed a crowded assembly of the members of the Legislature and citizens generally, without distinction of party, in the hall of the House of Representatives. The reputation of the speaker, and a desire to see and hear the man who had

stood up in Congress, almost "solitary and alone," for the last ten years, against the constantly increasing encroachments of Slavery, conspired to fill both the floor and the galleries to their utmost tension. N. H. Democrat.

# AN EDITORIAL.

From the Emancipator of July 7th, comments an editorial in the Era, entitled "Settled." We confess our surprise and astonishment, our grief and disappointment, on reading the above article. We have confidently hoped that the Era was, in good faith, a Liberty party paper—that the editor had confidence in this mode of action; but the article which we have quoted does not the article which we have quoted does not be action; but the article which we have quoted does not appear to the article which we have quoted does not appear to the article which we have quoted does not appear to the article which we have quoted does not appear to the article which we have quoted does not appear to the article which we have quoted does not appear to the article which we have a confidence in this musical troupe. It shows a marked improvement in the public taste. We confess our surprise and astonishment, our

was, in good faith, a Liberty party paper—that the editor had confidence in this mode of action; but the article which we have quoted does not justify any such expectation.

The Era first complains of the mode of settling the question of the Convention. We seldom knew persons who disliked a thing itself, and yet would not oppose it openly, that did not complain of the manner in which it was brought forward. And pray what has there been in the manner so extraordinary? The subject has been discussed extraordinary? The subject has been discussed vigorously, for three months or more; the Committee have had all these discussions before them, and then each one makes up his mind, independent

of the others, and a majority unite in favor of a Convention this fall.

What so very extraordinary in this as to deserve capitals, or even italics. The discussion was thorough, the mind of the Committee decisive. What is there in all this to justify the charge upon one

is there in all this to justify the charge upon one member of the Committee, of being "arbitrary," and of setting aside "ten Liberty editors?" Why not make the charge upon all the seven of the Committee, each of whom is as decided as the editor of the Emancipator?

But the concluding remarks of the article furnish to our own minds the key to the whole matter. "We shall throw not a single obstacle in the way of the meeting of a Liberty Convention at any time." Indeed, and is that all the help we are to have from this great national paper, established by Liberty party men, upon Liberty party funds, for the advocacy of its doctrines and its measures?

measures?
Again, the Era says it will neither support nor oppose Gerrit Smith.

Meanwhile he says, "We feel disposed to re-Meanwhile he says, "We feel disposed to retire from these divisions." Very well, no one can complain of this; but if so, we entreat you to retire from the editorial chair which was placed for you by the hands of Liberty men, and the funds contributed by them to advocate their principles. If you have made up your mind to wait for Thomas Corwin or any other Whig to come out on the Wilmot Proviso, and then go with Mr. Giddings and Mr. Hamlin for him, then say so. But we solemnly protest against this arguing for a postponement till spring of the Liberty Convention, when you seem to have no purpose of being guided by its action, either in spring or autumn.

"We do not now view it as a matter of much "We do not note view it as a matter of much importance"—that is, having a Convention at all. And why? Simply because Mr. Gerrit Smith will not decline the nomination of the Macedon Lock. Now, we have to say on this subject, what Paul said on a similar occasion, though we or angel from Heaven preach any other doctrine, we would not follow it. And if Gerrit Smith lends himself the investigation of the investigation.

gel from Heaven preach any other doctrine, we would not follow it. And if Gerrit Smith lends himself to the impracticable scheme of the "Lockites," we will not follow him. The great body of the Liberty papers—no less than three—but all appear to be thriving. The Liberty Gazette, started at Burlington, one year ago, without a single subscriber, has now a list, it announces, "larger than any other" in that part of the State. The Genius of Liberty, of Ludlow, Vermont, publishes the following nominations for the Legislature:

FOR SENATORS.

Washington county.—Alonzo Peirce, of Calais, Joseph Somerby, Montpelier.

Windsor county.—Summer A. Webber, of Rochester, Lyman Raymond, of Bridgewater, William M. Pingrey, of Perkinsville, William Warner, of Andover.

Orange county.—Henry Hale, of Chelsea, Nelson Martin, of Williamstown, John Renfrew, of Topsham.

The Green Mountain Freeman contains numerous

# BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

The letter of our Baltimore correspondent, for last week, came too late for insertion; but we give it a place to-day, omitting a portion of it, as rather

Fourth of July in Baltimore-Sons of Temperance BALTIMORE, July 6, 1847.

To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

It was the Temperance Host that imparted the chief feature of the occasion—and a glorious feature it was! The Sons of Temperance in Maryland had selected the day for a celebration of their triumphs. Of their doings! propose to write you some notice, at the risk of having your press of matter crowd it out, as was the case with the description of the National Celebration in Philadelphia, which I sent you. To guard against such bad luck, I will, however, study brevity.

The doings of the "Sons" consisted of a procession several miles in length—commencing at Broadway, Fell's Point, and terminating at Gibson's woods, in the northwestern suburbs. There was a large number in line, for a State collection—probably two thousand. The banners were numerous and showy—some of them very rich and tasteful in material and decoration; rendering them themes of admiration for thousands of spec-

tators, who crowded upon the sidewalks, or gazed from their windows upon the pleasing pageant. When the procession reached the grove, it was hailed by an immense multitude, who had anticipated its arrival, and whose patient attention to

halled by an immense multitude, who had anticipated its arrival, and whose patient attention to the exercises was a most encouraging omen to the friends of Temperance.

The regular exercises consisted of the singing of various odes, prayer by the Rev. A. A. Reese, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Dr. Jennings, of this city, with some prefatory remarks, and orations by Rev. Mr. Ryan, of Wisconsin, Colonel Snow, of New York, Jude Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and William E. Wright, of Baltimore, the effect of which seemed to be decidedly good and encouraging. At the close of the regular exercises, a lengthy recess was had; after which, speeches were made by Christian Keener and Joshua Creamer, of this city, and Mr. Wifmer, of Port Deposit, which were effective from their very offhandedness and their hearty tone. A benediction by Rev. W. G. Deal, M. D., closed the scene—no, not the entire scene; for now came the bustle of departure for home. But how different from what such scenes used to be, when drunkenness so universally prevailed on the occasion. enness so universally prevailed on the occasion. There were no brutal fights, no bloody noses, n There were no brutal fights, no bloody noses, no bloodshot eyes, on the ground—to be followed by scenes of brutality to wives and children at home, and headaches and heartaches to-day, on the part of those who made up that joyous multitude.

Let us, my friend, take courage from this contemplation, and bid God speed to the hundred thousand same of temperature. thousand sons of temperance, who are so unitedly and simultaneously conducting their labor of love throughout our land.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA. NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1847. THE CELEBRATION OF "THE FOURTH."

I was never more forcibly impressed by the supremacy of an enlightened public opinion in this great metropolis, than on occasion of the recent celebration of another anniversary of the great event in the history of the United States. No riching no disender no disturbance no infair rioting, no disorder, no disturbance, no infringe-ment in the slightest degree of public decorum True, we had a terrible noise and racket, innumerable discharges of fire arms, millions of rockets, and tumultuous enough effervescence of juvenile patriotism. But we had no explosions of nile patriotism. But we had no explosions of angry passion in our streets or public places; no hostile meetings of opposing factions. All passed off with peace and sobriety. Yet there was not any imposing array of civil authority, nor special effort to maintain the public peace. Thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens engaged in

and tens of thousands of our citizens engaged in pleasure excursions abroad and in festivities of all kinds at home; but still perfect order reigned everywhere, and I have heard of nothing to mar the general good effect of the rejoicings.

All this surely may with propriety be pointed to as an evidence of the predominance amongst all classes of that spirit of order and respect for the laws, which has eminently distinguished New York for some years past, and which presents a striking contrast to those cities, at home and abroad, which have frequently been the scene of abroad, which have frequently been the scene of

frightful popular outbreaks.

Amongst the festivities of "the Fourth," pinic parties were not the least delightful to those who happened to share in them. I know of at least one of these parties, which was perfectly enleast one of these parties, which was perfectly en-chanting. It was held in a cool and umbrageous bower, on that portion of Staten Island which juts out on the broad Atlantic, as if to welcome the stranger to this glorious land. The "best of all good companie," and abundant cheer, such as Mr. George T. Downing, of Broadway, near Fourth street, one of the most skilful and liberal caterers in the world known how to receive and well the in the world, knows how to provide, rendered the occasion one of rare enjoyment.

PROGRESS OF MUSICAL SCIENCE AND TASTE IN NE The excellent operatic traupe from Havana have just closed a very successful season. Even the excessive heat, which rendered attendance at the Park rather uncomfortable, did not at all dimin-Park rather uncomfortable, did not at all diminish the numbers of the audiences which assembled on occasion of each performance. This was at once one of the most flattering compliments to the company, and satisfactory evidence of the greatly increased appreciation of music amongst the people of New York. If the Theatre is going down, the Opera is certainly going up, and the change affords no small matter of rejoicing.

Of all popular amusements, the Opera is the most refined and unobjectionable; and I assure you, it is with no slight satisfaction that I have.

Ten or twelve years ago, there was compara-tively little taste for music of the higher order amongst the people of New York. An excellent operatic company failed about that time to make an impression. Now thousands rush to listen to the works of Donizetti, Verdi, and other great composers, performed by those Italian and French artists who have visited us within the last two or three years. And this love of art is not confined to the "upper ten thousand" as the fortunate the "upper ten thousand," as the fortunate eculators in lots, tobacco, and sugar, are styled.

to the "upper ten thousand," as the fortunate speculators in lots, tobacco, and sugar, are styled. It pervades the great mass of the community. Was it not an encouraging thing to see so many of the young men engaged in our stores, workshops, and warehouses, amongst the thousands who listened with delight to the thrilling music of "Norma," or "Lucia di Lammermoor?"

For one, I could see nothing to find fault with at the Park during these performances. The abominable bar was closed, and the vestibule was barred against the entrance of abandoned characters. On the stage, there was nothing to offend the purest taste. The costume of the performers was of course severely classical, and no meretricious display provoked a frown on the brow of purity. As for the audience, it was as decorous and demure as any assemblage I ever beheld in the drawing-rooms of Waverley Place or the Fifth Avenue, where Doctors of Divinity are wont to dispense their refreshing odor. To be sure, there were a great many very bright eyes and very lovely forms, and doubtless great havo made amongst bachelors, young and old, but I have yet to learn that these influences, however dangerous, are positively detrimental. An aria from La Sonnambula does not fall less pleasantly dangerous, are positively detrimental. An aria from La Sonnambula does not fall less pleasantly on the enraptured ear, when listened to by the on the enraptured ear, when listened to by the side of a beauteous woman; nor is your musical enthusiasm rendered one whit less genuine and refined by the murmurs of applause which flutter all around you from the softest and loveliest lips in the world—the lips of America's daughters! He is a very bad man indeed who leaves such a scene unimproved. He is a very bad man indeed who, fresh from the refining, humanizing, and elevating influences of such an hour, can hearken willingly to the demands of any low or grovelling appetite.

appetite.
In every direction, this popular passion for music is declaring itself. Every evening during the season we have had numerous concerts, all attended by crowded audiences. Violinists, and flutists, and bell-ringers, and vocalists, and minstrels of every order, have brought their notes, good, bad, and indifferent, to the market, and all have found a ready sale for their wares. So that it was some sort of music, the good-natured people were sat-isfied. Not always, of a verity, has it been the

"Dew of sounds delicious
That did freshen so the spirit of their brain."
But the audiences did discover that their taste But the audiences did discover that their taste for amusement was in the right direction. They abhorred the vile attractions of the pot-house and the "cheap and nasty" drama—the low and vulgar theatre; and if the minstrelsy which charmed them were not quite celestial, they at all events realized the anxious prayer of him who sighed for hearers, who might be "pleased, they knew not why, and cared not wherefore!"

All hail! then, to this spirit of Music—fairest and divinest of the arts! Let us cherish it amongst us, as one of the means of elevating society, of amending the temper of the mind, and charming away the corroding cares of worldliness! Hallowed and cherful are the influences which it scatters in its progress amongst a people! In

Hallowed and cheerful are the influences which it scatters in its progress amongst a people! In city and in hamlet; in the mansions of the rich and the cottages of glorious labor; in the busy haunts of men and in the peaceful solitudes of the country—let Music everywhere be a welcome and perpetual guest! Teach your children to sing; to breathe melody through wind instruments—to wake the hidden harmonies of the harp and lyre! Let their joyous tongues make vocal the evening air; and as brothers and sisters, in holy love, mingling in the dance, beneath the pleased parental eye, move gracefully to some happy minstrel's notes, will angels refuse to smile upon the scene, whilst the malicious fiends, ever skulking around even the happiest dwellings, abashed and cowering, shrink away?

THE DELAVAN TEMPFRANCE ASSOCIATION THE DELAVAN TEMPPHANCE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this body, composed entirely of colored people, from the Northern and Eastern States, was held at Newburgh, on Tuesday last. It is said by the Ramshorn that 4,000 people were present. Rev. Charles B. Ray, of this city, presided. The Secretary of the Society, M. W. J. Wilson, read the annual report. A poem was read by Rev. E. P. Rogers, after which, Mr. I. C. Morrell was introduced, and made a very interesting speech, and was followed by Mr. Henry Bibb. Speeches were also made by Rev. Mr. Chase, J. N. Gloucester, and others.

GENERAL NEWS, ETC. The French steamship, so anxiously looked for, has, as you are aware, arrived. She is a fine specimen of naval architecture, resembling, in her exterior aspect, the Great Western.

I must get up a good description in my next of

a sensation. Her hull looks something like a gi-gantic, high-heeled, sharp-pointed shee, such as the dandies were three or four hundred years ago. Her stern rises nearly fifty feet above the water. Her crew consists of forty Chinese and twenty European and American sailors. The rudder weighs eight tons, and it is said that it requires forty men to steer her in a gale of wind! She will be exhibited at so much a head, and

She will be exhibited at so much a head, and doubtless it will prove an excellent "spec."

The colored people of this city held a meeting on Thursday evening (Thomas Van Rensselaer presiding) in Rev. Alexander Crummell's church, in Houston street, for the purpose of noticing in an appropriate manner the death of O'Connell. A committee was appointed to write a letter of condolence to Mr. O'Connell's family, and the following resolution among others was adopted. following resolution, among others, was adopted "Resolved, That, in the death of Mr. O'Connell, the enslaved and oppressed in the United States of America have lost one of their warmest friends and ablest advocates."

A somewhat exciting slave case, I learn from the

Tribune, transpired on Saturday. The barque Lembranca, from Rio de Janeiro, Capt. La Coste, arrived at this port the fore part of last week, the Captain having with him his wife and a slave nurse. It was also ascertained, though with some difficulty, that the cook and one of the seamen were also slaves, all belonging to the Captain were also slaves, all belonging to the Captain.
The fact that the barque was a Brazilian vessel
being known, and a rumor becoming rife that several slaves were confined in her hold for fear of their escape, a crowd of colored persons gathered upon the wharf and continued about the vessel during Friday. On Saturday morning, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, on application of some friends interested, and served upon La Coste, requiring him to bring up the three persons above named, which after some delay was accomplished. The Captain sent for the Brazilian Consul as his counsel, but, as he did not arrive in season, the friends of the slaves moved for an adjournment of the hearing until this morning, the two men slaves meantime to be placed in the custody of the Sheriff, and the woman allowed to return on board, which she preferred to do—the Captain promising to produce her at the Chambers this morning. A request was made by the friends interested to be allowed access to the slaves in the custody of the Sheriff, notwithstanding which the Judge had them committed, with an order that no one should be allowed to see or converse with them until they were brought up. By what authority this was done we are at a loss to conceive, since they are in no sense prisoners for crime, or to be treated as such; besides, ...othing could be more reasonable than that these slaves, who are strangers to our language and laws, should be informed of the nature of the process under which they have been arrested, and the object of it—their freedom. John Jay, Esq., is expected to appear as counsel for the slaves.

### BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

BOSTON, July 10, 1847. MR. EDITOR: Since last I wrote you, the anni-MR. EDITOR: Since last I wrote you, the anniversary of our National Independence has come and gone. As in most other places, we had a procession, orators, speechifying, &c. In the morning, the children of the schools had a beautiful floral procession, and passed through the principal streets and on to the common, decked with flowers wrought into almost every conceivable device. The day generally passed off quietly, and without any onen exhibitions of riot or intoxice. without any open exhibitions of riot or intoxica-tion. A "bit of a fight" took place, however, during the early part of the morning. In the even-ing, the common was covered with people assem-bled to witness the exhibition of fireworks, for which great preparations had been made. Something better than usual was expected. Some of the first pieces went off very well, and appeared finely. The closing piece was a representation of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and a large screen was raised, in the form of the mountain, the crater being about forty feet from the ground, having a platform behind the screen, on a level with the top, upon which the men could stand to work the piece. Soon after this part of the exhibition commenced, it was discovered that the pieces of wood supporting the platform were on fire. The men who were on the platform were obliged, of course, to abandon their work, in order to secure their own safety, and the piece conse-

to secure their own safety, and the piece consequently proved a failure.

During the 4th and 5th, the city crier seemed to have his hands, or, rather, his mouth full of lost children—not less than twenty-two having strayed from their friends; and after wandering about until they were fatigued, they were picked up and carried to the residence of that noisy individual, and is due time were restored to their friends.

dealing out the law. The latest case is reported in the Clipper, thus:

"CITY COURT.—Folger P. Lovegrove, for an assault wpon Abraham Hyam, was fined \$5 with costs. Hyam was passing up Court House lane, when Lovegrove asked him a question in relation to a case which had been tried some time before. Hyam replied, that he 'had nothing to do with the law. The latest case is reported in the Clipper, thus:

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Quite a mysterious affair has happened in town the present week, to which as yet no solution has been given. The residence of Rev. Matthew Hale Smith was fired not less than seven times within the space of four days. The first attempt was made in a wood pile in the rear of the house; the

subsequent ones were in various parts of the house, in boxes of clothing, closets, &c. The family have been necessarily in a state of much excitement in consequence of such persevering attempts, and watches were stationed in the house for several days, but without being able to detect the author or authors of this singular affair. The whole thing would seem to be the work either of some relentless enemy, or of an insane person; in either case, it is hoped that the facts may be

some relentless enemy, or of an insane person; in either case, it is hoped that the facts may be brought to light.

The name of Thomas W. Dorr, which has been suffered for some time past to rest in quiet, has recently appeared before the State Senate of New Hampshire, in a resolution which has been offered to extend to Mr. Dorr all the privileges and rights which its citzens enjoy, and from which he is in his own State debarred.

The Providence Journal, commenting on the resolution, remarks, that while it is highly creditable to both giver and receiver, it goes but half way; for, should the complimented person by chance be elected to any office, he must show that he possesses a given quantity of land, or he cannot serve. If, therefore, the Legislature would confer a compliment that amounts to something upon the defender of Democracy, they must confer on him a grant of land, and thus make him fully eligible in all respects to hold office.

The other day, a couple of convicts were missed from the State prison at Charlestown, and it was supposed had slipped out among the crowds of visiters that have been through the establishment of late. Not being perfectly satisfied that they had got beyond the walls of the prison, the warden doubled the guards on the walls, and ordered a bright lookout. The following night, the two worthies were seen to emerge from a chimney, where they had been concealed and by a rone lad.

worthies were seen to emerge from a chimney, where they had been concealed, and by a rope ladwhere they had been conceated, and by a rope ladder to descend into the yard. The descent was effected without danger, and the two were safely received into the arms of the guard, who were patiently waiting to escort them back to their comfortable lodgings.

Gen. Tom Thumb has left us for New Bedford, where he is said to be existed forwaits. They

where he is said to be quite a favorite. They have also there an oxy-hydrogen microscope upon exhibition. Some one proposes to put the General into the microscope, and exhibit him as a

ant. The weather of late has been scalding hot; yes terday the thermometer stood at 97½ on State street, and thin coats and no coats are all the go. One almost sighs for what some one states to be the summer riding costume in Georgia, viz: shirt collar and pair of spurs! G. F. B.

# BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Fourth of July Contrasts—Bloody and Disgraceful Riet at Annapolis—Reflections Thereon—Railroad Movements—Lawyers taking the Law in their own hands—The Assault of Lovegrove upon Hyam—The Quakers, and their Mission. BALTIMORE, July 12, 1847.

The Quakers, and their Mission.

Baltimore, July 12, 1847.

I sent you a letter, under date of July 6th, giving a brief description of the celebration of the Sons of Temperance. I presume you received it, and that it will appear on the outside of your present issue. From that description, you will have perceived the harmonizing influence of Temperance upon the scene—and it certainly was one reviving to the spirit of every lover of his race whose privilege it was to witness. There was no riot there—no angry and obscene words—no frowns of passion—but joy and gladness, as well as quietude, prevailed throughout the vast assemblage—and all this without a single policeman being present!

Not so wherever the spirit of Intemperance was permitted to hold sway on that day. Behold, in direct contrast, an awful scene at Annapolis, of which you will find much said in our papers. A steamboat is about to start on a Fourth of July Excursion to the village of St. Michael's. A liquor bar and military companies, with their bands, are aboard, with all their allurements for the giddy headed and the tipler. They press upon the boat; and, having gotten a taste of the contents of that bar, they resolve to stay there, and make that excursion their choice. The crowd becomes so great that the captain deems it inexpedient to risk the crossing of the bay, especially in consideration of the presence of women and children as part of his immense freight of souls. He puts into Annapolis for safety. By the time of his arrival, the liquor had worked its certain influence upon all who have participated—and they are not a few, the martial music stimulating, as it ever does, to sensual indulgence, under such circumstances. The excited crowd of passengers are poured forth into the place. They seek sources of amusement—some of them not being very particular at whose expense they enjoy it. Liquor is found there, as elsewhere, and fresh potions are

taken by those who "seek strong drink" Gardens are entered by rowdy feet, and what is not unsparingly and rudely "appropriated," is trampled under foot. Oaths and obscenities are heard on all sides. Fights are had in the open streets. The whole village becomes a scene of uproar and confusion, alarm and terror! The hour for departure at length arrives. The Baltimoreans press to the wharf, and Annapolitans crowd, by hundreds, to witness the scene. Those meet who met before at that wharf. They remember old grudges—for not a few of those passengers have been there before, and participated in scenes which brought reproach upon the city of their home, because announced in the papers as "outrages by Baltimoreans." Reproachful words and the shore. Brickbats and brandy bottles follow in angry exchange, accompanied by shouts of vengeance. Presently women and children. the shore. Brickhats and brandy bottles follow in angry exchange, accompanied by shouts of vengeance. Presently women and children are struck by the missiles, and seriously injured. Rifes are jerked and fired by infuriated husbands and fathers and brothers. Their balls take effect, and a number are wounded, some severely! In a spirit of retaliation not to be wondered at, especially in time of national warfare, cannon are mounted on the shore, and charged to the mouth with deadly missiles! They were about to be fired upon that crowded boat as she lay "groundwith deadly missiles! They were about to be fired upon that crowded boat as she lay "ground-ed," because of the hurried and confused attempt at departure that has been made; or, as the cap-tain has it, because of the detachment of one of his lines by some unauthorized and untimely hand; but the fearful purpose is frustrated by the timely interference of brave and manly men, four the worker the divisions and the visites. from the ranks of the citizens and the visiters, and many lives saved, which might else have been sacrificed to the Demon of Revenge!

The above is no fancy picture. It is based on facts which have been brought to light by an investigation now in progress in our city court.

facts which have been brought to light by an investigation now in progress in our city court, amid much discussion between the presses of Baltimore and Annapolis, whose conductors appear to act very like partisans, who can see but the sins of one side, and intense interest on the part of the rowdies, who are conscious that they did their share of the fiendish work, and chuckle over it as they listen to the testimony as to the terrific facts! But why dwell upon the subject? Except as an illustration, by contrast, of the glorious benefits conferred upon our country by the Temperence Reconferred upon our country by the Temperence Reform, it would not perhaps be worth noting, at a time when it is a daily expectation to hear of the maining and killing, not of five or six, but as many hundreds of fellow-beings, by order of the

many hundreds of fellow-beings, by order of the highest authority known to our nation!

The railroad agitation has not yet subsided. Many of our citizens seem determined to effect a connection with Pittsburgh, by some process or other. The friends of the Susquehanna Railroad Company are now putting in their claims vigorously. A meeting was accordingly held at Franklin Hall, on the 6th instant, of such as are favorable to an extension of the Susquehanna road to Harrisburg, by right of the charter granted to the York and Cumberland Company. A number of delegates were present from Pennsylvania, among them General Cameron, who presided over the deliberations of the meeting. Committees were raised for the purpose of opening subscription books, and to co-operate with the subscription books, and to co-operate with the Commissioners of the York and Cumberland Commissioners of the York and Cumberland Company, in order to the disposal of stock, and the speedy promotion of the object in view. Several speeches, designed to point out the advantages of the plan of Western connection proposed, were made at this meeting, and it closed encouragingly and in good feelings. It would give me pleasure to see its object speedily accomplished. Let us strike for the Western trade and travel by the most available, route, indulging in no work. the most available route, indulging in no more child's play, or coquetry with the Virginia Legislature, until the golden opportunity is gone forever. Let us secure for our city the commercial aid which she so sadly needs, and which can come from the teeming West alone, under the present discouraging circumstances which surround

Some of our young lawyers have taken a new (or rather old) mode of getting into notice. Several of them have taken the law into their own eral of them have taken the law into their own hands lately, and proceeded to "hew and hack" in a manner which should serve as a caution to all who may come in their way, if they desire to carry a sound head as well as a sound heart. But away with puns that will only be understood by Baltimore readers, and let me give some of the disreputable facts relative to this new mode of dealing out the law. The latest case is reported in the Clipper thus:

it; that an execution would be ordered. Love grove remarked, 'Well, you are a d-d rascal, as you always were; to which Hyam replied, 'You you always were; to which Hyam replied, 'You are a dirty puppy for saying so.' Lovegrove then made toword him, when Hyam threw himself in an attitude of defence, but was struck one blow, without returning it, saying, when he received it, 'I will take you to Court, sir, and have

ceived it, 'I will take you to Court, sir, and have some of the Quaker taken out of you.'"

I beg leave, in justice to the Society of Friends, to state that Mr. Lovegrove is not a "Quaker," he having been "disowned" some time since, thus losing his "birthright."

It would be an indelible disgrace upon the very name of "Friend," expressive as it is of peace and good will to all men, to retain any open supporter of the present war, especially, in their Society! of the present war, especially, in their Society They have, accordingly, disowned several of their members, for their participation in the military movements incident thereto, as I have been credi-

bly informed; and their eyes are upon others, who would do well to look to their degenerate ways in time!
I hope the Society of Friends may everywhere be found faithful to their principles during the present crisis. Our crime-steeped nation would sadly miss the leaven of their principles. They have done much for our own country, as well as that in which their great founder, George Fox, began his Heaven-approved movement, amid the persecutions of priests and people, and even of the constituted authorities of the mother-land. They are unquestionably diminishing in num-bers; and, having fulfilled the providential purpose of their mission, they will probably pass ulti-mately away, as a distinct body; but their bless mately away, as a distinct body; but their bless-ed principles, particularly their testimonies against the twin curses of War and Slavery will never pass away. These have found their way into the hearts of the people of other sects; and thus, through a thousand different channels, the world is being blessed by the peaceful and merciful doctrines they have so quietly, yet so efficiently taught.

taught.

Will Jesse Calkins, who sends two dollars give us the name of the Post Office, County, and State, to which his paper is sent? Without knowing these, we cannot give him credit.

# DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot-by Telegraph New York, July 13. There is rather more firmness in the flour market to-day, with sales of Genesee brands to the exacut of a few thousand parrels at \$6 to \$6.12 per barrel.

From the Philadelphia Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Rather more inquiry for flour to-day for shipment, and holders are firm. A sale of 4,000 barrels Western, in good order, at \$5.25, and fresh ground Pennsylvania at \$5.50. Rye flour very dull, and nominally held at \$3.75 a \$4. Sale of 400 barrels Pennsylvania or no meal at \$3.12 per barrel. Sales of 4,500 to 5,000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania and Southern red wheat at \$1.10; mixed, \$1.16; and interior red at \$1.05 per bushel. Sale of 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania round yellow corn at 70 cents, weight, at which it is freely offered. From the Baltimore Patriot.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

BALTIMORS, July 13.

Flour.—The flour market is dull; 600 barrels were sold yesterday at \$5.31 a \$5.37. Western flour will net bring over \$5. Corn meal very dull; sellers at \$2.75 per barrel, and no buyers.

Grain.—The market is very quiet. Maryland wheat sold at \$1 a \$1.10; old red, \$6 cents a \$1.05. White corn, 63 a 64 cents; yellow, \$4 a 65 cents. Bye, 75 cents. Clover seed, \$4.50 a \$4.75.

Provisions.—Little animation in the market; prices unchanged. Mess pork, \$17; prime, \$14 a \$14.50. Mess beef, \$14 a \$15; No. 1, \$13 a \$13.50; prime, \$10 a \$10.07. Transactions in bacon limited—sides, 9.34 a 10 cents; shoulders, 7.1.2 a \$1.4 cents; hams, 9 a 10 cents. In lard there is little doing; we quote kegs at 10 cents, and barrels at \$1.2 cents.

Beef Cattle.—Prices ranged from \$2.2 \$3.50 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$4 a \$6.75 net, and averaging \$2.75

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1 (A. 1865) 1785 MA	STATE OF		PROB	BTO	WN,	D. C.,	244	1 100
Wholesale .	Prices	Curr	rent fi	m C	ount	y Pro	duc	-
Flour -	SHOR		27 1 1 1	100		\$5.25		
Corn meal -				2.	1	85		\$0.90
Rye chop .	194119		1	3.0	20	80		78
Rye	TO CO	000				70		80
Corn, white-	2000	130	100			75		80
Corn, yellow	365754	300	3	Se.	TK.	75		
Corn, in ears, per	harrol	6	1000			3.75		
Oats, struck mea		3370	160			55	Ø.	33E
Oats beened mes	- STITE	127.00	200		1/4:	11.00		
Bacon, hog round	i. ner l	00 po	unds	1		12.00	G:	
Bacon, hams		37.23				9.00	-	200
Bacon, shoulders	23.50				1000	11.00	100	
Bacon, middlings	0.00	41.4		10	\$100	10	M	11
Lard, No. 1, per	bound.		100		11.20	1.12	M	1.25
TEPLIA beams, nor	bnabe	1000	T. Car	300	1000	1.00	948	1.20
Rinck-eved ness.	per bu	Buer	1,500		-335	3.00	94	3.50
Timothy seed, De	L Dame	ol .	1.00	0.06		1.12	Brig	0.00
			chifed	196	**		Sal	200
Flax seed, per bu Flour.—Our q	notatio	n is	BOMIN	likle .	MO	sales 1	YOU	hy o
note to report.	St. 1919	1		300	200	E E		7
note to report. Wheat.—The	quantit	A GOH	ung t	o m	RLEG	8 28 V	ery	small
Wheat.—The Some small lets o	f new i	old, i	n the	latt	er p	to 114	last	Week
				name	rat	Who !	giv	en for
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### THE NATIONAL ERA.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

From the Preface to the History of the Conquest of Peru, we extract the following interesting detail of the difficulties under which this writer has labored from impaired eyesight:

Before closing these remarks, I may be permitted to add a few of a personal nature. In several foreign notices of my writings, the author has been said to be blind, and more than once I have had the credit of having lost my sight in the composition of my first history. When I have met with such erroneous accounts, I have hastened to correct them. But the present occasion affords me the best means of doing so; and I am the more desirous of this, as I fear some of my own remarks, in the Prefaces to my former histories, have led to the mistake.

marks, in the Prefaces to my former histories, have led to the mistake.

While at the University, I received an injury in one of my eyes, which deprived me of the sight of it. The other, soon after, was attacked by inflammation so severely, that, for some time, I lost the sight of that also; and though it was subsequently restored, the organ was so much disordered as to remain permanently debilitated, while twice in my life, since, I have been deprived of the use of it for all nurposes of reading and writthe use of it for all purposes of reading and writing, for several years together. It was during one of these periods that I received from Madria the materials for the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella;" and in my disabled condition, with my Transatlantic treasures lying around me, I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance. In this state, I resolved to make the ear, if possible, do the work of the eye. I procured the services of a secretary, who read to me the various authorities; and in time I became so far familiar with the sounds of the different foreign languages, (to some of which, indeed, I had been previously accustomed by a residence, abroad,) that I could comprehend his reading without much difficulty. As the reader proceeded, I dictated copious notes; and, when these had swelled to a considerable amount, they were read to me repeatedly, till I had mastered their contents sufficiently for the purpose of composition. The same notes furnished an easy means of reference to sustain the text. materials for the "History of Ferdinand and Isa bella;" and in my disabled condition, with m

to sustain the text.
Still another difficulty occurred, in the mechani Still another difficulty occurred, in the mechanical labor of writing, which I found a severe trial to the eye. This was remedied by means of a writing-case, such as is used by the blind, which enabled me to commit my thoughts to paper without the aid of sight, serving me equally well in the dark as in the light. The characters thus formed made a near approach to hieroglyphics; but my secretary became expert in the art of deciphering, and a fair copy—with a liberal allowance for unwoidable blunders—was transcribed for the use avoidable blunders—was transcribed for the use of the printer. I have described the process with more minuteness, as some curiosity has been re-peatedly expressed in reference to my modus ope-randi under my privations, and the knowledge of it may be of some assistance to others in similar

Though I was encouraged by the sensible pro gress of my work, it was necessarily slow. Bu in time the tendency to inflammation diminished and the strength of the eye was confirmed more and more. It was at length so far restored, tha I could read for several hours of the day, thoug my labors in this way necessarily terminated with the daylight. Nor could I ever dispense with the the daylight. Nor could I ever dispense with the services of a secretary, or with the writing-case; for, contrary to the usual experience, I have found writing a severer trial to the eye than reading—a remark, however, which does not apply to the reading of manuscript; and to enable myself, therefore, to revise my composition more carefully, I caused a copy of the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella" to be printed for my own inspection, before it was sent to the press for publication. Such as I have described was the improved state of my health during the preparation of the "Conquest of Mexico;" and, satisfied with being raised so nearly to a level with the rest of my species, I

of Mexico;" and, satisfied with being raised so nearly to a level with the rest of my species, I scarcely envied the superior good fortune of those who could prolong their studies into the evening, and the later hours of the night.

But a change has again taken place, during the last two years. The sight of my eye has become gradually dimmed, while the sensibility of the nerve has been so far increased, that for several weeks of the last year I have not opened a volume, and through the whole time I have not had the use of it, on an average, for more than an hour a use of it, on an average, for more than an hour a day. Nor can I cheer myself with the delusive expectation, that, impaired as the organ has be-come, from having been tasked, probably, beyond its strength, it can ever renew its youth, or be o much service to me hereafter in my literary re-searches. Whether I shall have the heart to enter, as I had proposed, on a new and more extensive field of historical labor, with these impediments, I cannot say. Perhaps long habit, and a natural desire to follow up the career which have so long pursued, may make this, in a man

ner, necessary, as my past experience has already proved that it is practicable.

From this statement—too long, I fear, for his patience—the reader, who feels any curiosity about the matter, will understand the real extent about the matter, will understand the real extent of my embarrassments in my historical pursuits. That they have not been very light will be readily admitted, when it is considered that I have had but a limited use of my eye, in its best state, and that much of the time I have been debarred from the use of it altogether. Yet the difficulties I have had to contend with are very far inferior to those which, fall to the lot of a blind man. I know of no historian now alive who can claim those which fall to the lot of a blind man. I know of no historian, now alive, who can claim the glory of having overcome such obstacles, but the author of "La Conquete de l'Angleterre par les Normauds;" who, to use his own touching and beautiful language, "has made himself the friend of darkness;" and who, to a profound philosophy that requires no light but that from within, unites a capacity for extensive and various research, that might wall demend the severest amplication of the a capacity for extensive and various research, might well demand the severest application of the student.

EXTRAORDINARY INDIAN CITY. The New Orleans National, in its sketch of Colonel Doniphan's late remarkable expedition gives the following:

gives the following:

The Navajo Indians are a warlike people, have no towns, or houses, or lodges; they live in the open air or on horseback, and are remarkably wealthy, having immense herds of horses, cattle, and sheep. They are celebrated for their intelligence and good order. They treat their women with great attention, consider them equals, and relieve them from the drudgery of menial work. They are handsome, well made, and in every respect a highly civilized people—being, as a nation, of a higher order of beings than the mass of their neighbors, the Mexicans. About the time Colonel Doniphan made his treaty, a division of his command was entirely out of provisions, and the Navajos supplied its wants with liberality. A portion of the command returned to Cuvano. Major Gilpin's command, together with Colonel Doniphan, went to the city of the Sumai Indians, living on the Rio Piscow, which is supposed to be a branch of the Geyla, made a treaty of peace between the Sumais and Navajos, and then returned to the Rio Del Norte.

These Sumais, unlike the Navajos, live in a city, containing, probably, 6,000 inhabitants, who support themselves entirely by agriculture.

The city is one of the most extraordinary in the world. It is divided into four solid squares, having but two streets crossing its centre at right angles. All the buildings are two stories bitch.

The city is one of the most extraordinary in the world. It is divided into four solid squares, having but two streets crossing its centre at right angles. All the buildings are two stories high, composed of sun-burnt brick. The first story presents a solid wall to the street, and is so constructed that each house joins, until one-fourth of the city may be said to be one building. The second stories rise from this vast solid structure, so as to designate each house, leaving room to walk upon the roof of the first story between each building. The inhabitants of Sumai enter the second story of their buildings by ladders, which they draw up at night, as a defence against any enemy that might be prowling about. In this city was seen some thirty Albino Indians, who have no doubt, given rise to the story that there is living in the Rocky mountains a tribe of white aborigines. The discovery of this city of the Sumai will afford the most curious speculations among those who have long searched in vain for a city of of the Indians who possessed the manners and habits of the Aztecs. No doubt, we have here a race living as did that people, when Cortez entered Mexico. It is a remarkable fact, that the Sumaians have, since the Spaniards left the country, refused to have any intercourse with the modern Mexicans, looking upon them as an inferior people. They have also driven from among them the priests and other dignitaries, who formerly had power over them, and resumed habits and manners of their own; their Great Chief, or Governor, being the civil and religious head. The country round the city of Sumai is cultivated with a great deal of care, and affords food not only for the inhabitants, but for large flocks of cattle and sheep.

DISCOVERY OF A SINGULAR RACE OF

The Christian Observer, of Calcutta, gives a notice of a singular race of people, called the Cathies, who inhabit a part of Guzerat. They are worshippers of the sun, as are the adoring Paraces.

vans through districts infested with robbers, or in a state of war. If a troop of predatory horse appear, the barb commands them to retire, and, brandishing his dagger, takes a solemn cath, that if they plunder the person under his protection, he will stab himself to the heart, and bring upon their heads the guilt of shedding his blood.

"Such is the veneration in which he is held as a person of celestial origin, and such is the horror at being the cause of his death, that the threat in almost every instance deters them from making

almost every instance deters them from making the meditated attack, and the party is allowed to

the meditated attack, and the party is allowed to pass on unmolested.

"The religion of these people consists of little else than an adoration of the sun. They invoke this object of their worship before commencing any great undertaking; and if a plundering expedition be successful, a portion of the money stolen is consecrated to the service of religion. The only functions of the priests are to celebrate marriages and funeral solemnities. They have but one sacred building—a temple, situated near Thaum, dedicated to the sun, and containing an image of that luminary. The size of the Cathics is above the average, often exceeding six feet. The women are tall, and often handsome; generally speaking, modest, and faithful to their lords. The Cathies have no restrictions of any sort regarding food or drink."

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The questions, whether the American Revolu-tion originated in Massachusetts or Virginia, and whether it received its first impulse from such leaders as John Adams, Patrick Henry, James Otis, Thomas Jefferson, or from the common peo-ple, have often been discussed. It has generally been admitted to have been begun in the upper classes of the society of that day. On reading Graydon's Memoirs of those times, we have col-lected several interesting facts in regard to the Declaration of Independence and its first promul-

gation.

When Thomas Jefferson, from the committee appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence, first reported this immortal document to Congress, on the morning of the 4th of July, 1776, the House paused and hesitated. That instrument, they saw, cut them off from even the mercy of Great Britain. With prophetic eye, they saw all the horrors of a sanguinary civil war pass in swift review before them. While they wavered and a deep silence pervaded the hall, the venerable Dr. Witherspoon, of New Jersey, rose; through the gloom he saw the glory; and, with a look of unconquerable determination, addressed the mem-bers. "There is (said he) a tide in the affairs of men, a nick of time. We perceive it now before us. That noble instrument upon your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every member present. Although these gray hairs must soon descend to the tomb, I would infinitely rather they should be sent there by the hand of the public executioner than to desert, at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country. After some further impassioned remarks, the patriarch sat down; John Hancock immediately affixed his bold, dashing signature, and forthwith it was signed by

very member present.

The Declaration was first read in public by Com. Hopkins, from the platform of an observa-tory that had been erected by Rittenhouse, in the rear of the State House at Philadelphia. But few

rear of the State House at Philadelphia. But few persons stopped to hear it, and among these there were no manifestations of enthusiasm. Its abstract truths were above the comprehension of the mass. The principles on which it was based, and the language of the Declaration itself, were not immediately appreciated and understood. The apathy, timidity, and ignorance, manifested at its birthplace, were, however, not imitated elsewhere. On the 11th of July the Declaration was published in New York, and read to each brigade of the American army then in that vicinity, and was received with universal acclamation. On the same evening, the statue of George III was taken down and dragged through the streets, and the

same evening, the statue of George III was taken down and dragged through the streets, and the lead of which it was composed run into bullets. It was promulgated at Baltimore, also, with every demonstration of enthusiasm.

But at no place on the continent was it received with such joy as at Boston. The people seemed to have eaught the enthusiasm of old John Adams himself. It was proclaimed from the balcony of the old State House in King street, in the presence of all the authorities, civil and military. cony of the old State House in King street, in the presence of all the authorities, civil and military, and of an immense concourse of people, from both city and country. The militia were drawn up in King street, which from that moment took its present name of State street. They formed in thirteen detachments, to represent the thirteen States. At a given signal, a salute of thirteen States. At a given signal, a salute of thirteen guns was fired from Fort Hill, which was immediately answered by the batteries on the Neck, at the Castle, at Nantasket, and Point Alderton; the troops then fired thirteen rounds of musketry. The town authorities and "most considerable inhabitants" then convened at a banquet prepared at the Council Chamber; all the bells rung in merry peals, and the joy was universal. In the evening, all the ensigns of royalty, sceptres and crowns, whether in sculpture or painting, were pulled down and burned.

Graydon's Memoirs, by the way, is a book well

pulled down and burned.

Graydon's Memoirs, by the way, is a book well worth having. No library, in fact, which pretends to be full on the subject of revolutionary history, should be without it. It is a large octavo volume, and we believe may be found at Derby Bradley, & Co.'s.—Cincinnati Gazette.

There is a great deal of glorification indulged in continually in this country about the freedom of the press, as if it were a thing that actually ex-isted. We recollect that we once thought ourselves that there was such a thing, but an experience of over five years with the press has nearly dissipated the fancy. Occasionally, even now, the delusion comes over us, that this is a free country, and that it is an editor's duty to speak out boldly what he thinks; but, alas! no sooner is the bold

what he thinks; but, alas! no sooner is the bold thought spoken, than "Stop my paper!" thundering in our ears, wakes us from the sad delusion.

The idea of a free press is very pretty as a fancy, but it exists only in fancy. An editor is free to say what he pleases, so long as he pleases to say nothing that will offend his patrons; but that is the utmost limit of his freedom. The moment he ventures to express a thought at variance with the views of his subscribers, down comes the rod of the tyrant upon his back—some sensitive individual steps in and begs to have his paper discontinued.

This tendency of the public mind acts as tyrannically as any censorship of the press that ever was established by monarchical despotism. It is the cause of that spirit of timeserving which characterizes the American press. Editors know that they will lose their patronage if they give vent to sentiments which their patrons do not relish; and as newspapers in this country have no patronage that they can afford to lose, their conductors shrink from boldly uttering their thoughts. They know the penalty, and avoid giving occasion for its infliction. And if, betimes, prudence fails in exacting sufficient caution, the application of the lash soon forces submission.

We believe it was Corporal Trim who, after doing some one a favor, for which he got nought but maledictions, vowed that he would never in his life again do a good-natured act. The poor reward which editors get for being honest prompts them to follow the example, and yow that they will never again venture to think and speak for themselves. This tendency of the public mind acts as tyran-

The following extract from a letter written by Captian Loeser, and published in a late number of the Reading Journal, is an interesting evidence of the humanity of our volunteers to a conquered

"One poor fellow, when the line halted, he was carrying a large bundle,) seated himself upon the ground, and actually ate the grass with seeming pleasure. One of the soldiers then gave him some water; he drank it largely, and by motions thanked him, and returned again to the grass. General Worth, just then passing, stopped and ordered one of his men, who happened to have some crackers with him, to give the poor fellow some. This was done; the man ate more like a maniac than a Christian. When he had finished, he fell upon his knees and thanked him. Some one who spoke Spanish asked him when he had last eaten; and he said that for five days nothing, not even water, had passed his lips.

last eaten; and he said that for five days nothing, not even water, had passed his lips.

"Another and more affecting case occurred a few moments afterwards, as I was walking down towards the city. A quite well-dressed Spaniard came up to one of our soldiers who was standing guard over the arms that the Mexicans had stacked, eating a small piece of cracker, and offered him fifty cents for it. The soldier refused his money, but gave him a whole cracker; (you must understand that a soldier's cracker is about five inches square.) The man thanked him, and turned again towards the city, when there came three little boys and a girl, clapping their hands in joy. The father divided the cracker with his little ones into four pieces, (this occurred not more than thirty feet from the soldier,) and turned again to get another. The guard was looking on, and, sticking his musket into the ground, left his post to meet him, (this act, under ordinary circumstances, is punishable with death,) and gave him another.

"The man put his hand in his postet and a

arms. The little ones actually commenced dividing their small portion of probably two days' food with their mother. The scene was too romantic and affecting for many a stout Yankee heart standing by, particularly our hero, with his face twisted into every possible shape except that of laughing. The soldier emptied the contents of his haversack upon the ground in their midst, and broke away, spite of the man's endeavors to retain him while he thanked him; wiping his eyes with his coat sleeve, more like a schoolboy whipped than one who had manfully stoud a three days' cannonading from nearly two hundred guns. The shout that was sent up from the crowd was almost as loud as the one that proclaimed the unfurling for the first time of the stars and stripes upon the walls of San Juan d'Ulua.

BY PIERPONT.

His falchion dashed along the Nile, His host he led through Alpine snows, O'er Moscow's towers, that shook the while His eagle flag unrolled—and froze. Here sleeps he now alone; not one Of all the kings whom crowns he gave, Nor sire, nor brother, wife nor son, Have ever seen or sought his grave.

Here sleeps he now alone; the star That led him on from crown to crown Hath sunk; the nations from afar Gazed, as it faded and went down. He sleeps alone; the mountain cloud, That night hangs round him, and the breath Of morning scatters, is the shroud That wraps his martial form in death.

High is his couch; the ocean flood
Far, far below by storms is curled,
As round him heaved, while high he stood
A stormy and inconstant world. Hark! comes there from the Pyramids, And from Siberia's waste of snow,

And Europe's fields, a voice that bids
The world he awed to mourn him? No The only, the perpetual dirge, That's heard here, is the sea-bird's cry, The mournful murmur of the surge, The cloud's deep voice, the wind's low sigh

On Thursday, the 17th instant, at Belleview, 3cone county, Kentucky, Col. Silas Dinsmore, n the 81st year of his age.

This is the gentleman referred to in the following correspondence. His last retort is flung, and

ng correspondence. His last retort is flung, and Crawford and Dinsmore both lie silent in death. LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE The following correspondence was carried on, as will be seen, in 1822, between the then Secretary of the Treasury and the collector of the port

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 15, 1822.
Sir: This Department is desirous of knowing how far the Tombigbee river runs up. You will please communicate the information. Respectfully, W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq., Collector, Mobile. MOBILE, February 7, 1822. Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the re-teipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, and of in-forming you, in reply, that the Tombigbee does

orming you, in rep.,, act run up at all.

Very respectfully,
S. DINSMORE. Hon. W. H. Crawford, Sec'y of the Treasury. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 1, 1822.
Sir: I have the honor to inform you that this
Department has no further service for you as collector of Mobile.

Respectfully, W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq., Mobile. MANUSCRIPT SERMONS SUPPLIED.

In England, some persons are constantly employed in writing sermons, to sell to clergymen. The following advertisement appeared in a late number of the John Bull:

number of the John Bull:

"Many young ministers, from press of parochial business, and from inexperience in composition, being sometimes obliged, very much against their inclination, and to the serious injury of their ministry, to copy sermons from books, the advertiser, an experienced clergyman, engages to supply original sermons, of good composition, of decidedly evangelical doctrine, and of practical application, on receipt of half a sovereign (\$2.50) each. Persons requiring sermons may choose their own texts, and need not disclose their names, as the sermons can be directed to a fictitious signature, sermons can be directed to a fictitious signature, at any post office they are required to be sent to."

The Rev. Mr. Balfour says that a sign was placed over the door of a building in England, with the following words: "Sermons unpreached for sale here?"

For the National Era. ESSAY ON SLAVERY, Showing its Influence on the Destiny of Nations BY WILLIAM TACKSON No. 4.

THE GENERAL EFFECTS OF SLAVERY ON THE STATE OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS. The system of slavery, in the early stages of its progress, as we have already shown, furnishes the masters generally with a plentiful supply of the necessaries and conveniences of life. Thus favored, the masters feel not the toil and hardship of cultivating the soil; and hence they seem to place a low estimate on the common necessaries of life. Excessive parsimony is not a sin that easily besets them, even where they may be avaricious in the extreme. They are hospitable and generous, scornful of the petty artifices to which the needy sharper is prone to resort, and possessed of a high chivalrous sense of honor, which gives a degree of brilliancy to their characters. Having the means at their command, the more favored among them cultivate their intellectual powers, to gratify their love of distinction, or as a source of refined pleasure. Hence, a few of them become well informed men, great orators, able statesmen, or formidable commanders. They are not likely, however, to cultivate those arts and sciences which give man a command over the powers of nature with as much The system of slavery, in the early stages of its cultivate those arts and sciences which give man a command over the powers of nature with as much assiduity as those which will enable them to exercise influence over their fellow-men, or excite the admiration of their cotemporaries. And hence, though they could produce a Washington, a Jefferson, and a Madison, a Franklin, a Fulton, and a Rittenhouse, were beyond their power. They were characters which required a different kind of mental culture from that which pertains to a slave region.

They were characters which required a different kind of mental culture from that which pertains to a slave region.

Accustomed to the exercise of absolute power, they naturally feel as if they were born to command; hence, they assume a lofty bearing in their social intercourse, and are restive and impatient under any kind of restraint. They are therefore warm advocates of political liberty, when their own prerogatives are invaded; and they will even talk eloquently of the equal rights of man to liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and they would seem to be true disciples of the Democratic creed. In this, however, it is probable that many of them deceive themselves. When they talk of all men being equal, they do not mean that everybody is equal to them; they mean simply that nobody is above them; and, with this understanding, they no doubt honestly believe the doctrine. Their love of liberty, when properly analyzed, is no other than the love of power; and hence they are prome to consider the liberty of making slaves of others as among their dearest and most invaluable rights; and they cannot brook on the part of others even discussion respecting the propriety of their conduct in relation to slavery.

These specious and shining qualities form the fairest side of their characters. Noxious and noisome weeds spring up in abundance, and give the impress of odious peculiarities. Their moral feelings being weak, and their moral principles false or inefficient to a great degree, they are grossly selfish and habitually regardless of the rights and interests of others, where such interfere with the gratification of their desires or propensities. Being also peculiarly impatient of control, they are ever disposed to disregard the restraints of law and order, and to take into their own hands the righting of such wrongs as they conceive themselves to have sustained.

Such is the natural character of slaveholders, it has never the actual progress.

order, and to take into their own hands the righting of such wrongs as they conceive themselves to have sustained.

Such is the natural character of slaveholders, in their prosperous state. In the natural progress of events, their pecuniary resources gradually fail; they become more and more unable to give their children a liberal education; so that the general standard of literary attainment will gradually sink lower and lower, till the taste for such pursuits will be in great measure banished from amongst them. This growing ignorance will aggravate the vices of the slave system; and these, in turn, will tend to make the mass of ignorance more dense; so that, in process of time, the masters will be dragged down from that eminence of intellectual superiority on which they have fancied themselves securely seated. They will become poor, ignorant, and degraded; and thus they will be prepared to associate with their slaves on terms of equality. Such is the process which, to a considerable extent, is now going on in the Southern States, and which would undoubtedly go on much more rapidly if it was not counteracted by the expansion of the slave settlements.

ern States, and which would undoubtedly go on much more rapidly if it was not counteracted by the expansion of the slave settlements.

With regard to the poor white people in slave-holding districts, they have very little opportunity of mental culture. The sparseness of the population is such that schools cannot be maintained, at convenient distances for the children generally to attend; and, besides, the planters (in whose hands the wealth is principally concentrated, what there is of it) generally have tutors in their families, or send their sons to college, and their

to assimilate in character to the tribes of inferior animals, as far as such an effect can be secured by human agency. Of them, therefore, a prosperous community cannot be formed in any short space

Ignorant and degraded as are the slaves, they Ignorant and degraded as are the slaves, they will, in the natural progress of events, form much the largest part of the population in the slave. States, where their natural progress is not disturbed by influences operating from without; for their greater rate of increase must in time place them far in the majority. They wax stronger and stronger, while their masters are growing weaker and weaker; and hence they will ultimately impress strongly months community the mately impress strongly upon the community the prominent features of their character. Thus every class of which a slaveholding com-

munity is naturally composed, is placed in very unfavorable circumstances for the acquisition of knowledge and virtue; and hence a dense cloud of ignorance and depravity overspreads the land—
a cloud which is continually growing darker and
darker as the system progresses towards its final
result. In this progress, nothing is more natural
than occasional insurrections of the slaves. Many of these will be put down by force, and marked on both sides, as such things usually are, by scenes of savage barbarity, at which humanity shudders. These scenes will give to every class of the people a ferocity of character, such as can scarcely be produced in any other way; and amid them life and property will be held by a precari-cus tenure; law and order will become obsolete; the accomplishments of civilized life will disappear; and a night of barbarism and darkness wi verspread the land.

Such is the natural course of events to which

the system of slavery gives rise, where it is allowed to run its course, undisturbed by extraneous influences. In civilized society, it is a disease in the body politic. A state of barbarism is its con-genial soil; and to that state it will strongly tend gemai soir, and to that state the will strongly tend to reduce every people who adopt it as a control-ing feature in their social organization. And it is worthy of remark, that among a barbarous peo-ple, it is comparatively harmless, unless it is sup-ported by a trade in slaves, in which case the barbarian assumes the office of slave-catcher for his more powerful, because more civilized, ally.

Thus was the power of the Roman empire un-dermined, and the civilization of the age nearly destroyed. In its growing days, it was rich in brilliant characters, and in arts and arms almost without a rival. The period of its grandeur still stands conspicuous for the great and splendid achievements of intellectual power which it exhibited; and the foundation of its greatness was deeply laid in the intelligence and valor of its citizens. These, however, appropriated their wealth and power to the purposes of oppression.

They procured slaves, and undertook to live upon
the proceeds of their labor. The system was extended, with the increase of means and territory,
till it pervaded the whole, or nearly the whole, of own civilized world; so that it is estimated the known civilized world; so that it is estimated by historians that one-half the inhabitants of the empire were slaves. For a while, a brilliant gal-axy of intellect maintained the glory of the Ro-man name; but its lustre gradually faded, when the system could no longer expand into fields where a virgin soil invited the husbandman to gather its fruits. Poverty and ignorance increas-ed. The resources of the people became more and more dried up; and, as is naturally the case un-der such circumstances, much of the diminished der such circumstances, much of the diminished store of wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few. The virtue of the people, imperfect as it was, was still further corrupted; the arts and sciences were neglected; and the power and glory

of the empire departed.

The Roman name ceased to inspire terro among the rude and hardy barbarians of the north, and they issued forth in swarms, to prostrate the tottering remains of that mighty power which had so long kept them in awe. Amid the rections were a prominent feature,) the glimmer-ings of literature and science, which still flickered in the neighborhood of the capital, were nearly extinguished, and a long night of barbarism and darkness overspread the civilized world. In this night of barbarism, slavery partly disappeared from Europe; and at length, after a lapse of a

from Europe; and at length, after a lapse of a thousand years, the human mind slowly emerged from the deep gloom with which it had been so long enveloped, and the revival of learning in the fifteenth century marks an important epoch in the history of the human race.

Looking farther back through the vista of ages, we see that Egypt also, the cradle of science, and the avenue through which the light of civilization first shone upon Europe, has long since fallen from a high estate. The splendid ruins that yet survive, and seem to bid defiance to the tooth of Time, attest a high decree of onulence and a high-Time, attest a high degree of opulence and a highly cultivated state of the arts. Individual wealth must be accumulated to a great extent, and general intelligence prevail for a considerable period among a large class of men, before such works as yet exhibit their remains could possibly be exe-cuted. Opulence, extensively diffused, must have cuted. Opulence, extensively diffused, must have been requiring and encouraging artisans of many descriptions, to minister to the love of convenience and elegance which wealth naturally inspires, before a body of workmen could be trained, capable of performing such works as appear to have been executed in that country in very ancient times. But this people were extensive holders of slaves; and Egypt was the great slave market for the marauding hordes which then infested the country to the east of the Mediterranean sea. This fact might be inferred from the story of Joseph, who was sold by his brethren to the traders on their was sold by his brethren to the traders on their way to that market, if history had furnished no way to that market, it history had furnished no other evidence of it. But the fact that slavery existed is undoubted; and it is reasonable to infer that the system was extended as wealth and power increased. The natural consequence would be what has taken place. Poverty and ignorance would grow, the lights of science become extinguished, and the arts which embellish civilized life, would be in great measure lest.

gaisned, and the arts which embedded civilized life would be in great measure lost.

From Egypt, the arts, the sciences, and the spirit of civilization, were transplanted to other climes; and the wealth and power which these conferred raised up other nations in succession. These extended the system of slavery with their rhese extended the system of slavery with their increasing wealth and power; and, as a natural consequence, they shone for a brief space with more or less lustre, and then faded away into a state of semi-barbarism and darkness.

Such are the natural effects of slavery—such the direction it tends to give to the current of the direction it tends to give to the current of the direction in the state of the current of the direction is tends to give to the current of the c

the direction it tends to give to the current of successive events, in every age and in every clime. It is a law of man's being, that he cannot emerge (except in a very partial degree) from the incubus of barbarism and ignorance while he cherishes institutions at war with justice and the equal rights of all; and hence it is vain for us to expect that we can escape the common lot of mankind. We must suffer the evils incident to the institutions we cherish; and if we foster the system of slavery, our house will become a desolation, for the Lord hath spoken it.

It is true that slavery is not the only thing which affects national prosperity. Other and

It is true that slavery is not the only thing which affects national prosperity. Other and powerful agencies have been concerned in producing or modifying the revolutions of empires and the changes that have taken place in the social condition of man. With regard to ourselves, there are doubtless many counteracting circumstances, connected with our condition, that will materially modify the general result, as above explained, and prevent that entire loss of the blessings of civilization which some other countries have exhibited. But it is not the less true that slavery tends to produce poverty, ignorance, vice, have exhibited. But it is not the less true time slavery tends to produce poverty, ignorance, vice, and barbarism; and that the more extensively it prevails, and the longer it is allowed to continue, the more fully will those effects be developed.

For the National Era. MINISTERS-REFORM.

"Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening walves. Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thoras, or figs of thisties "—MATTIEW, vil, 15, 16.

Mr. Bailey: In the Era of March 18, there is a letter published from a correspondent, on the subject of Ministers and Reform, together with some remarks on the subject. Perhaps you may find room for some few observations on the same subject, drawn from the Scriptures, endeavoring to distinguish false teachers from the real servants of God.

beware of them.

The Greek word prophet, in the New Testament, means, one who speaks by inspiration of the Spirit of God, and who foretells things to come. (2 Pet. 1, 21.) Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. By them God was pleased to make known future events, relative to the coming of Jesus Christ and his church; to foretell his judgments coming upon

daughters to boarding-schools; so that the poor are left to provide education for their children as they best can. They have, therefore, very little chance of giving their children schooling, and being also of a cast of character little disposed to mental culture, the consequence is, that this class of the population are almost universally in the most deplorable condition of ignorance. Now, this gross ignorance, combined with their habitual indolence and the weakness of their moral faculties, will necessarily furnish materials for anything rather than a prosperous and happy community.

The slaves, which form the great body of the community, are brought up with a view to make them as ignorant as possible. All the avenues of knowledge, to them, are carefully closed, by the fears and jealousy of the masters, and an almost impenetrable gloom broods over their understandings. Being treated as brute beasts, they are made to assimilate in charactor to the tribes of inferior animals as favour and the poor that the poor in their writings forming a great part of the Old Testament Scriptures. Prophetave, (in 1 Cor., xiv, 3), rendered prophes, as speak to men to edification, and exhortation, and comfort; and the Apostic wishes they might prophesy for the edifying of the church. In Tit, 1, 12, a poet of ediffication, and exhortation, and comfort; and the Apostic wishes they might prophesy for the ediffication, and exhortation, and comfort; and the Apostic wishes they might prophesy for the ediffication, and exhortation, and comfort; and the Apostic wishes they might prophesy for the ediffication, and exhortation, and comfort; and the Apostic wishes they might prophesy as peak to men to ediffication, and exhortation, and comfort; and the Apostic wishes they might prophesy for the ediffication, and exhortation, and comfort; and the Apostic wishes they might prophesy as peak as favour of the church. In Tit, 1, 12, a poet of ediffication, and exhortation, and comfort; and the Apostic wishes they might prophesy as peak as favour

2d. How shall we know them? By their fruits, their spirits, their conduct on earth; as we know fruit trees from forest trees. What we read of Satan, or the Devil, in Scripture, may be applied to false teachers. (2 Cor. xi, 14, 15.) Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light. Therefore, it is no great thing if his ministers be transformed as the ministers of righteousness. There ever has been, there ever will be, a family resemblance. Pride, seeking admiration, self-exaltation, deceit, flattery, covetousness, inconsistency. tion, deceit, flattery, covetousness, inconsistency, a desire of popularity. Fall down and worship me, said Satan to the Son of God! The Spirit of Error is represented as exalting himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped. (2 Thes. ii, 4) That passage has been applied to the Popes and price of the second ii, 4.) That passage has been applied to the Popes and priests of Rome; may it not also apply to all who show the same spirit, who bear the outward Christian name? Notice their titles, assuming a superiority to others called laymen-a distinct which the Bible does not countenance. A union of republics, in their wisdom, prohibited titles of nobility in civil society; yet we find still in those nobility in civil society; yet we find still in those republics human creatures, in a frame of wood, called a sacred desk, in ministerial dignity, strutting with the title of \*Reverend\*, while editors of newspapers seem to vie in continuing the appellation. Witness the expensive preaching-houses, made of consecrated stones, bricks, timber, and paint. As a traveller draws near a modern city, the high steeples and gorgeous buildings of the clergy become very conspicuous, while the quiet of the Lord's day is desecrated by the noise of bell-metal, wherever clerical power has got a foothold. metal, wherever clerical power has got a foothold. How unlike the fruit of an humble heart, displayed by the ancient servants of God, or their meel and lowly Master! Plain Abraham, saying—" am not worthy of the least of thy mercies ?" or Job, "I abhor myself—I am vile;" or David, "I was shapen in iniquity;" or Isaiah, "Wo is me, I am a man of unclean lips;" or John, "The latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose;" or Pau

whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose;" or Paul, "I am nothing—the chief of sinners."

Deceit, hypocrisy, and flattery, have ever distinguished false prophets; or, in plain Scripture language, lies. I Tim. iv. 1, 2, "seducing spirits, speaking lies in hypocrisy." Paul says to the Corinthians, (2 Cor. 31. 2, 3,) "I am jealous over you. But I fear, as the serpent beguiled Eve, so your minds should be corrupted." It is said, the corrupted of the said. (Prov. xxvi. 28,) "A flattering mouth worketh ruin." How wide-spread is the ruin that false teachers now are promoting in our day! God said, "The sinner should die." Satan said, "Ye shall not surely die."—Gen. iii. 1—4. Let us notice the conduct of professors, members of churches, during the week, and their favorite teachers. indulging them with the hopes of Heaven when they leave this world—"Deceiving and being de-ceived."—2 Tim. iii. 13. Quotations from the epistles of the apostles of Christ, originally writepisties of the aposties of Christ, originally writ-ten for the encouragement of the servants of God, are applied to promiscuous assemblies, to persons who are now encouraging war, with all its cruel-ties, murders, and robberies; to persons practicing or vindicating slavery, with its numerous atroci-ties. Such teachers, like those mentioned in Jer. xxiii. 14, are guilty of the horrible thing of strengthening the hands of evil-doers, that non strengthening the hands of evil-doers, that none doth return from his wickedness—still say ye shall have peace, no evil shall come upon you. How unlike the fearless, unvarnished warnings of the prophets of God! Covetousness is a distinguishing fruit of false teachers. Tit. i, 11. "Teaching things which they ought not, for filthy lucre's sake." "Having men's persons in admiration, because of advantage."—Jude, 16. Notice the excitement about money received from slaveholders by the Free Church of Scotland; rather than send it back, slavery must be vindicated. Jesus Christ warns his servants to beware. Those wolves in the guise of sheep are dangerous to immortal souls. Jer. v. 29, 30, 31. A horrible mortal souls. Jer. v. 29, 30, 31. A horrible thing is committed, prophets prophecy falsely, people love to have it so. "Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord." Much is said in the Scriptures of the criminality of false teacheven their present admirers shall turn against them: "He that saith unto the wicked, Thou art righteous, him shall the people curse, nations shall abhor him."—Prov. xxiv. 24. Many of the wars, much of the bloodshedding of past ages, may be traced to false teachers, in the false church: "And in her was found the blood of prophets and of saints, and of all that were slain upon the earth."—Rev. xviii. 24.

INDIANA, April 22, 1847.

ELEUTHERIA.

GREEN TOWNSHIP, HAMILTON Co., O., June 7, 1847. Dr. Balley: The discussions now progressi Dr. Balley: The discussions now progressing in reference to our Liberty nominations bring out the names of sundry persons to be presented to the Convention for nomination to the offices of President and Vice President; and, among others, ertain friends have suggested mine.

Present indications prove that very many of our associates in the Liberty cause desire the nominations to be made this fall; and it is important that public sentiment should be settling upon some of those who will consent to have their ames used in the Convention.
You, Mr. Editor, know how unwillingly I have

You, Mr. Editor, know how unwillingly I have heretofore allowed my name to be presented as candidate for office. In fact, whenever I have done so, it was in deference to the opinions and urgent requests of others, against my own feelings and judgment; a positive refusal now to accept any nomination hereafter is, in my mind, justified, and even required by the strictest propriets. priety.
With thanks to friends for their favorable

With thanks to friends for their favorable opinion, I must beg leave to decline a nomination. It will answer no good purpose to give reasons for this course; but allow me to say, that my interest in the cause of my country, as exhibited in the principles of the Liberty party, is in no wise abated; on the contrary, my convictions are, if possible, deepening, that a strong and persevering effort in support of the principles of Liberty men is the only method by which we can preserve the Constitution, and secure to our country a free Government.

Laboring long and hard in a minority, opposed by such powerful interests, is not sufficiently pleasant to win us to the field, if there were any

preserve the Constitution, and secure to our country a free Government.

Laboring long and hard in a minority, opposed by such powerful interests, is not sufficiently pleasant to win us to the field, if there were any reasonable ground to hope in the success of either of the other parties, as at present organized, or that a more favorable organization of either could be expected; but we search in vain for any ground of such hope.

The two parties, under different pretences, struggle chiefly to conciliate slaveholders; while the latter, availing themselves of the surveillance of their allies, increase their demands upon free men for the support of despotism, so as to offer constantly freeh opportunities for one to advance in servility beyond the other. The most alarming feature in the present strife between the parties for office and power is the frightful corruption or abandonment of morals.

It is bad enough for men to be so blinded by party feeling as to support a wicked cause with a conviction that it is right; it is worse still to sustain such a cause, knowing its injustice, but professing to believe it righteous; but it is infinitely worse to admit a cause to be wicked, and even labor to exhibit it in the most unholy character, and then to insist that the honor of the country requires that it shall be prosecuted. Upon such a principle the chief support of the present war has been given, as well in men as money; and the nation is wasting its treasures of gold and blood, to inflict infinite injury upon an almost defenceless nation, merely because slaveholders precipitated our army into an hostile attitude. The few prominent men in either party who have boldness enough to admit and expose the treachery of our Government are merely tolerated (not trusted) in their parties, and then only as decoys to secure the votes of the thousands who show symptoms of constitutional resistance to slaveholding rule. In truth, the bare fact that shaveholders will consent to belong to a political party, proves such party lost t

national laws operate. Such a course would abolish slavery in the District, in all Territories, and prevent it is all new States, in all navy yards, arsenals, ships, forts, and entirely suppress the domestic slave trade. All this, and much more, is clearly constitutional, and would practically be granting the request of slaveholders, "to let slavery alone."

There may be differences of opinion among our friends in various matters of detail. Let each en

There may be differences of opinion among our friends in various matters of detail. Let each enjoy and express opinions freely, but let us be careful not to encumber ourselves with party tests in the least doubtful, especially as measures clearly constitutional may be adopted, that would do our work at once; for I hold it a fixed fact, that slaver in the principal test he contents of the principal test in the princ very in the nineteenth century cannot be sustained, in a State or number of States, unless the energies and resources of free States are applied to protect the slaveholders in their usurpation.

I shall not relax my labor in this Liberty cause and I leave on the list of nominees men fully en-

titled to our confidence.

As we value the happiness and true glory of As we value the happiness and true glory of our country, no jarring string should disturb our councils, or prevent united action. Whether our Convention is held this year or next, is not half so important as that we should all go into it with a proper spirit and full sense of our responsibility. Other parties seek to keep off the issue; we court it. Every year's delay strengthens slavery and weakens liberty. The sooner the question of liberty or slavery is settled, the better and the easier. It is treason to leave for our children such a question, to disturb and embarrass, perhaps destroy them troy them.

At the Convention, let us nominate good men.

and, above all, men not ashamed to acknowledge the principles of Christian philanthropy to be the basis of their actions.

My letter is already too long, but the occasion is my excuse. And may the Lord so overrule all our measures as to hasten the day when the rights

of men shall be sacred in our land. I remain yours, respectfully, For the National Era. THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM.

BY REV. D. TRUEMAN. There's a voice in the wind, as it sweeps o'er the glade,
And as free as the wind shall its whispered tones fly;
'Tis the half-smothered sigh of the dark captive maid,
As she thinks of the past with a tear in her eye.
While she mourns for lost joys and the friends left behind,
Still hopelessly toiling 'neath the summer sun's glow,
The Spirit of Freedom, from the wings of the wind,
Cries, unbind them e'en now, and let my people go.

There's a voice on the wave, as it kisses the strand, And as free as the wave, as it knows the strain, And as free as the wave shall its echoes still roll;
Tis a brother's deep groan when decoyed from his land,
'Tis the death-beil of hope when despair chills the sont.
While pinioned, and tearless, and first sold as a slave,
The poor victim's soul sinks 'neath the weight of its wo,
The Spirit of Freedom, from the foam-created wave,
Cries, unbind them e'en now, and let my people go.

There's a voice from the stars, as they watch o'er the world, And brighter than starlight shall its sentiment shine; This the echo of anguish, e'en to Heaven uphurled, From the negro's hard couch by the outspreading vine. While he groans in his sleep, from contusions and scars, And dreams of enjoyment he may ne'er hope to know, The Spirit of Freedom, from the home of the stars, Cries, unbind them e'en now, and let my people go. There's a voice from the swamp, and it falls on the ear Like the bow-string's sharp twang when death's ar

This the fow-string's snarp wang when death's an 'l'is the fugitive's gasp when the bloodhound is near—And that gasp echos still round the fugitive's bed. While unburied, unsought, in the dark and the damp, That grief-stricken parent lies unconscious and low, The Spirit of Freedom, from the depths of the swamp, There's a voice from the mart, on the morning breeze borne, A sweet voice from the mart, on the morning breeze borne, A sweet voice, that should start e'en the slaveholder's team. The the prattler's low wail, from the mother's breast torn, From brother and sister, and from all that endears. While agony shivers that poor bond-infant's heart, And the soul-seller's maul descends heavy and slow, The Spirit of Freedom, from that glittering mart, Cries, unbind them e'en now, and let my people go.

Oh! Spirit of Freedom! say, where is thy home,
Thou bright child of the sky, and true friend of the slave?
Art thou doomed, even yet, a poor exile to roam,
And to hurl back thy voice from the winds and the wave?
At Trenton, at Princeton, on the Valley Forge plain,
And at Brandywine, too, thou wast with us, we know;
Oh! Spirit of Freedom! come and guard us again,
For we promise ere long to let God's people go.

Oh! Spirit of Freedom! haste back to our shore,
Who made us a nation when our means were all spent,
Whose bright wing once brooded e'en our broad banners o'e
And whose harp was in tune in our Washindrow's tent.
But, alas! we grew proud, became tyrants in turn,
Chained Ethiop's children, despite misery's throe—
Oh! Spirit of Freedom! now thine absence we mourn,
And we promise ere long to let God's people go.

Our hearts have long saddened, and our tongues have con-fess'd,
O'er the chains we have forged and our slave-gathered gold O'er the chains we have forged and our slave-gathered gold; Our banners are blotted with deep wrongs unredress'd, And our churches break down where Christ's image is sold. From the domes we have reared, Spirit of Freedom, for thee, And from Nature's broad breast, will the truth ever flow; All men were created even equal and free, And we promise are long to let God's people go.

The curse of oppression in the proud monarch's creed We can pity the serf on the Autocrat's shore, And would share our last loaf with a brother in need. We fancied no nation more secure than our own, Nor dreamed that our Charters could foster a foe; Alas! Freedem cries out, in her sad, muffled tone, Unbind them, unbind them, and let God's people go.

Only Spirit of Freedom! thy clear voice we have heard, As it circled our homes from the land and the sea; Thou hast kindled our hopes, and our sympathies stirred, And we wish from our souls that our bondmen were free. Oh! come to our rescue, and dispel the dark cloud That shuts out the sunlight from three millions below, Nor let America's flag be Africa's shroud, For we promise e'en now to let God's people go.

Come, Spirit of Freedom, to our tenantless shrine,
Our hearts bid thes wescome, and our flag is unfurled;
Come, cherish thy blossoms, and thy chaplets entwine,
Whose fragrance shall cheer us, and soon spread o'er the
world—
Come and call us thine own, wake thy harpstrings again,
The proud despot dethrone, and oppression o'erthrow;
One brotherhood make us, and let Love be the chain,
Then all who now hold them will let God's people go.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES. All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher. addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

Torders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and nell sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

The Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this naner.

this paper,

Agents and others, in sending names, ar requested to be very particular, and have each let er distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County, and the State.

County, and the State.

If Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

If in transcribing names, it is probable that errors have occurred. Our friends are requested to notify us in such cases, that they may be imme-

to notify us in such cases, that they may be immediately corrected.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

TREE PRODUCE STORE, Wholesale and Retail, northvest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philodelphia,
(late Joel Fishers.) The subscriber, having procured a new
stook of Dry Goods and Groceries, in addition to that purchased of Joel Fisher, all of which may be relied on as the product of Five Lubor, now offers them for sale at the above
place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who
give a preference to such goods, and of his friends and the
public generally. Being the wholesale and retail agent of the
Free Froduce Association of Friends, and the retail agent of
the American Free Produce Association, for the sale of the
cotton goods manufactured by those associations, he will
be prepared to furnish a greater variety of Dry Goods than
has heretofore been offered at this establishment.

March 4.—Im GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city
of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the
Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Haltimore,
the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable
to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchreat, Esd, or his
order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for
\$1 per anuum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance.
Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50
cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, noe week for
\$2.17.b, two weeks for \$2.75, one month for \$3, two months for
\$3.0, payable always in advance.

The Nectional Whig is what its name indicates. It speaks
the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every
quastion of public policy. It davocates the election to the
Presidency of Zaohary Taylor, subject to the decision of and
ther useful arte, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature will also be given, hieluding Reviews, &c. A weekly
list of the Patents issued by the Fatent Office will likewise
be published—the whole forming a complete fa

TMPROVED LARD OIL.-No. 1 Land Oil, for Lamps; No.

2, for Woollens and Machinery—in good shipping order. The following letter speaks of its quality:

"I have made full trial of the No. 2 Lard Oil, which I purchased of thee, and am happy to state that I can speak decily in its praise. I have used it on wool of different grades, from the common or native to the full-blood merino, in the process of manufacturing cloth, and find it a better article of No. 2 than I have at any time heretofore used. I have also found it equally excellent in lamps for shop lights."

THOMAS EMEERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, June 24. No. 33 Water street. Cincipung. Oct. THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
June 24. No. 33 Water street, Cincinnati, Onic.

JOHN G. WILMOT, Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, No.

J 96 Battimore street, near Holliday street, is prepared to
de all kinds of Paper Hanging and Upholstering, at the shortest notice. Superior Venitian Blinds made to order; also,
Husk, Moss, and Hair Mattresses. Country merchants suppticed on very reasonable terms. April 29.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, Attorney and Counsellor of
Lew, Cincinnati. Office on Main street, below Columbia,
over the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. 7.

THE Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Rooms
would inform their friends and the public generally, that
they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parker June 24.

would inform their friends and the public generally, the tuey have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parlo and other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, walmt, an a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request per sons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their asory ment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, the their, They would also inform shipping merchants, the they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms. Baltimore, April 22.

A. & J. B. MATHIOT. WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, (late Solicitor of the WETHINGTON C. SINETHEN, (late Solicitor of the General Land Office), Attorney and Coursellor at Lovy. Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, and General Post Office Departments, the General Land Office, Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, &c.

WINONA AND THE FANATIC.—These inter and thrilling tales, by a citizen of the South fillustra-tive of the influence of slavery on Southern society, can be procured of James Alcorn, at the Liberty Rooms, No. 45 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; of Edward Harwood, Cin-cinnast; and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories in Boston, New York, Albany, and Utica. Winona, 12 1-2 cents; the Fanatic, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers. April 20.—tr

April 20.—tf

CHABLES PHILLIPS, Bellhunger, Locksmith, and Smith for General, may be found at the old stand, No. 113

Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Bultimore. Bells put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most approved plan.

April 22.—tf approved plan. April 29.—tf

GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Cul-GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Culvert street.—On hand, and made to order, every known
size and shape of Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, in any
quantity, and of such quality as has won for the subscriber the
justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and cheapest feather beds in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and made
to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, and
Straw Mattresses and Palliases. In store, a large assortment
of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, halis,
dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.
N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.
April 29.—tf
W. P. SPENCER,

ment's notice. Upholetering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29—tf W. P. SPENCER.

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the Market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated size-shollers, at reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various patterns. Bline made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

JAS. H. MEBRILL, Practical Gun Maker,
April 29.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Pratt.

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Altorney at Law, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgments of Deeds for the States of Vernomt and Connecticut, offers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State courts of Ohio, and in the courts of Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, upposite the Methodist Book concern.

REAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. LEACH, Surgeon Dentist, South Calvert street, Baltimore, continues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgleal or Mechanical Dentistry, in a style that cannot be surpassed for case of operation, beauty of workmanship, or durability. The best Porcelain Teeth, on Gold, Platinum, Silver, or Pivot, inserted at from \$1.50 to \$3 each. Whole sets of the best Teeth, with springs and artificial gums, inserted so as to be useful masticating food, and worn without the least inconvenience. Persons having lost their upper set of teeth may have them supplied by a set on the suction plate or by the atmospheric principle, that will answer all the purposes of natural teeth. Decayed teeth filled with gold, so as to preserve them for life. Persons troubled with artificial teeth, improperly set, my have them remodelled so as to be worn with perfect ease. Dr

PO THE LADIES.—Thomas H. Stanford, southeast

TO THE LADIES.—Thomas H. Stanford, 2011 22.—

To THE LADIES.—Thomas H. Stanford, seeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every description and material, and of the best quality, at the following low charges, reduced from his former prices. He sells nothing but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells to be good.

Thick Soles.—Gaiters, \$2 to \$2.25; Half Gaiters, \$1.50 to \$1.15; F. Boots, \$1.25; Jefferson's and Ties, \$4.12 1.2.

Thin Soles.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to \$1, White Satio, \$1.37; Black Satin, \$1.25; Clash, \$1.

Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Sheer made for \$1, when the ladies furnish the satin.

WINDOW SHADES.—George Fayaux has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streats. Raltimore streats. NINDOW SHADES.—GEORGE FAYAUX has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable Transparent Window Shades, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage from those who may

per pair.

April 22.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office two doors north of American Hotel.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28.

SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors a Law, Syracuse, New York.

Office, Standard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENCER.

Jan. 28.—tf JOHN W. NORTH.

J. opposite the Entew House, Bultimore.—Drawings of Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Office, &c. Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Coperplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. Paterns for Castings made. Brands and Stencils cut to order.

Drawing School.—Instruction given in the art of Drawing.

April 22.

De. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Practition
of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 3
West Pract street, Bultimore, until 9 A. M., and between
and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.
April 22.

and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.
April 22.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fuyette M.,
first door east of Howard street, Baltimore, respectfully
informs his friends and the public that be has on hand aslect assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which
he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the
most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the
best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All
work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. April 22—1y

BIRNEY, WINANS, & CO., importers and wholesale
dealers in Drugs and Chemicals, manufacturers of Patent Ætna Matches, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prusshan
Blue, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery; Blue, Black, and Record
laks; dealers in Faucy Notions, importers of Cigars, &c.
Warehouse and Depot at the southeast corner of Lower
Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. BIRNEY.

N. T. WINANS.

April 8. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subscriber has taken the Type Foundry lately occupied by Messrs. Cockeroft & Overend, No. 59 Gold street, in the city of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive wir be uncetuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by the subscriber will be hand cost, and of good metal and finish; and he will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality, at the usual prices.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockeroft & Overend) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing department for the subscriber.

Old type will be received in payment on the usual terms. Jan. 7.

PLUMBE® NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY
AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS; awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerrectypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portrafts taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of appametus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cach prices.

New York, 201 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street; Boston, 75 Court and Se Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Bultimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Wainut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street.

TO PERSONS OUT OF WORK,—A rare chance for turning not only pennies, but dollars, is affered in the

TO PERSONS OUT OF WORK.—A rare chance for turning not only pennies, but dollars, is offered in the retail of the Nutional Era. Apply at No. 10 North street, Baltimore.

OENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 22 Spruce street, New York.—The sul scriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the Tauyrs, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citizens, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is carnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slavery Pepository will be suitably appreciated and improved. It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphites, Tracts, Engravings, Ac., now on hand. Such a list will probably be prepared and extensively circulated in the Spring. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large assortment of Publications may be found the following:

Memoir of Rev. Charles T. Torrey; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, last edition; Elberty Minastrel, by G. W. Clark, last edition; Barnes on American Slavery; Bacon on American Slavery; Disconsision between Rice and Blanchard; Home, written in prison, by C. T. Torrey; Vonconstitutionility of Slavery, by Spooner; Narrative of Lewis and Milton Clarke; Reproof of the American Church; Condensed Bible Arginent, by a Virginian; Alvan Scewart's Argument; Winous, hundred, dozen, or single cony, &c.

It is confidently hoped that no friend of Human Rights, on a visit to New York, will think of leaving the city without supplying himselt with a quantity of our Publications. Orders from all parts of the country, enclosing the cash, a

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a paniphlet 48 chosely printed pages, prepared with great care by

BIGELOW & PEUGH, General Agents for the recovery of also, for procuring Pacients for the recovery of also, for procuring Pacients for new inventions. Office, ourner of E and Seventh streets, Washington, D. G. Jan, 7.